

Packet Reference Manual

Monarch®
9416® XL®
Printer

{F,1,A,R,E,600,400,"9800FMT"}
T,1,15,V,190,100,1,1,2,2,B,L,0,0
C,220,135,0,1,1,1,B,L,0,0,"Ship From:"
B,2,12,F,250,130,1,2,75,5,L,0 }

{B,1,N,1
1,"Dayton, Ohio"
2,"12345678901"} }



Ship From:
Dayton, Ohio



Ship From:
Dayton, Ohio



Ship From:
Dayton, Ohio



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GETTING STARTED

1

This manual provides the necessary information to design, write and print a Monarch® Printer Control Language II (MPCLII) format on a Monarch® 9416™ thermal direct or thermal transfer Printer. Before you read this manual, review the printer information in the *Quick Reference* or *Equipment Manual*.

About This Manual

You do not need to be a programmer to use this manual, but you must be familiar with creating text files and using basic MS-DOS® commands. This chapter describes how to

- ◆ create and download a sample MPCLII packet.
- ◆ use the Supply Layout Grid and Format Worksheet.
- ◆ categorize data into field types and select fonts to use in your format.

See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for a list of available fonts for your printer. See Chapter 4, "Defining Field Options," for a list of available options for your printer.

Before You Begin

1. Connect the printer to the host. Refer to the *Equipment Manual* for more information.
2. Load supplies in the printer. Refer to the *Equipment Manual* for more information.
3. Turn on the printer.
4. Set the communication parameters and configure the printer. The communication parameters at the printer must match those at the host. See Chapter 2, "Configuring the Printer," for more information.
5. Design your format. See "Starting with a Design" for more information.
6. Download your format to the printer. See Chapter 6, "Printing," for more information.

Creating an MPCLII Format Packet

A *format* defines which fields appear and where the fields are printed on the label. The printer requires this information in a special form, using Monarch Printer Control Language II (MPCL). This section describes how to create a sample MPCLII format packet.

For detailed information about the format header, text, constant text, and bar code fields, see Chapter 3, "Defining Fields." For information about batch packets, see Chapter 6, "Printing."

1. Type the following format header, in any text editor:

```
{F,25,A,R,M,508,508,"FMT-25" }
```

2. Type the following constant text field:

```
C,325,80,0,1,2,1,W,C,0,0,"MONARCH MARKING",1  |
```

3. Type the following bar code field:

```
B,1,12,F,185,115,1,2,120,5,L,0  |
```

4. Type the following text field:

```
T,2,18,V,105,70,1,1,1,1,B,C,0,0,1  | }
```

For detailed information about the format header, text, constant text, and bar code fields, see Chapter 3, "Defining Fields." For information about batch packets, see Chapter 6, "Printing."

You have created a format packet for your MPCLII printer. Now, a batch packet must be created before you can print the format.

5. Type the following batch header, after the text field line:

```
{B,25,N,1  |
```

6. Type the following bar code data:

```
1,"12345678901"  |
```

7. Type the following text field data:

```
2,"DAYTON, OHIO"  | }
```

8. Save your file as SAMPLE.FMT.

9. Type `MODE COM1:9600,N,8,1` at the DOS prompt if you are using serial communications. This sets the communication parameters at your host. These communication parameters must match those at your printer. See "Setting Communication Parameters," in Chapter 2 or your host's documentation for more information.
10. Type `COPY SAMPLE.FMT COM1`. The following 2 inch by 2 inch label prints.



Starting with a Design

Before you create a format packet, you must design your label. There are several steps to designing a custom label:

1. Decide which fields should appear on your label. See "Determining Format Contents" for more information.
2. Determine your label size. Labels are available from Monarch in a wide variety of sizes. Your application and the amount of data you need to print determines the supply size. Contact your sales representative for more information.
3. Draw a rough sketch of your label. You may want to draw several variations to see what works best. See "Drawing Rough Sketches" for more information.
4. Identify the field types that appear on your label. See "Considering Field Types" for more information.
5. Decide which fonts you want to use. See "Considering Fonts" for more information.
6. Fill out your Format Worksheet. See "Using the Format Worksheet" for more information.

At this point, you are ready to use your format.

7. Create a format packet, based on how you filled out your worksheet. See Chapter 3, "Defining Fields," for more information.

Determining Format Contents

Before you lay out your format, you need to make a few decisions. For example, how large is your supply, which fonts do you want to use, do you want to include a bar code, and do you want to include graphics?

Determining the Print Area

The "bottom" is the edge that exits the printer first. The 0,0 point is at the bottom left corner of the label. The print area varies, depending on the size of your supply. Below are the maximum and minimum print areas.

Unit of Measure	Minimum Supply Size	Maximum Supply Size	Maximum Print Area
English (1/100")	25 X 75	425 x 1000	400 x 1000
Metric (1/10mm)	63 X 191	1080 x 2540	1016 x 2540
Dots (1/203 dots)	51 X 152	864 x 2030	812 x 2030
Dots (1/300 dots)	75 X 225	1275 x 2700	1200 x 2700

The minimum label feed length for peel mode is 0.75 inches (19 mm). For exact print area measurements of your supply, see the supply layout grids in Appendix D. When designing formats, the following non-print zone is recommended: 0.04 inches at the top and bottom of the label.

Use the following formulas to convert inches to dots and metric:

Dots = inches x 203 or (x 300 for 300 dpi)

Metric (1/10mm) = inches x 254

English (1/100 inch) = 100 x (dots/203) or (dots/300)

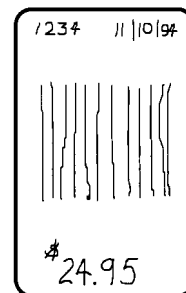
Dots = Metric (1/10 mm) x (799/1000) or (1181/1000)

300 dpi depends on your printer.

Drawing Rough Sketches

After you decide what information you want to print, sketch how you want the information to appear on the label. Note any areas that are preprinted on the label, such as a logo.

As soon as you know what information to include on the label, and you have a rough sketch, you can use a supply layout grid to help you layout and size your label. If you do not want to use a grid, go to "Considering Field Types" to choose what information you want on your label.



Using Supply Layout Grids

A supply layout grid contains measurement markers. These markers help you accurately position information on your label. Decide whether you want to design formats using English, Metric, or Dot measurements. Choose from the following grids:

◆ English

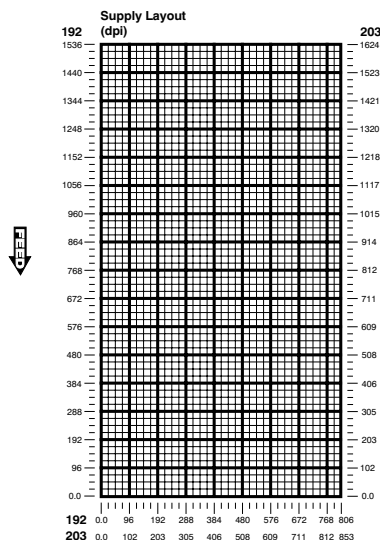
The English grid is measured in 1/100 inches.

◆ Metric

The Metric grid is measured in 1/10 millimeters (mm).

◆ Graphic

The printer uses dots to print images on a label. The printhead has 203 dots per inch (dpi) or 300 dots per inch.



Choose English or Metric units when designing formats to use with different printers. English or Metric units allow more direct use of formats on printers with different density printheads.

If you want to use the supply layout grids, a copy of each is in Appendix D, "Format Design Tools."

Considering Field Types

After you select a supply size, the next step in designing a format is to decide what information you want to print on the label. For example, you may want to print your company name, price of an item, and a bar code that combines information from other places. Everything you want to print falls into one of the following categories.

Field Type	Description	Examples
Text	Contains letters, numbers, or symbols you want to print.	item number, item description, department number, price, date
Bar Code	Used for printing bar codes that can be scanned.	item or serial numbers, zip codes, information you don't want to have visible to customers
Constant Text	Prints fixed characters that print without changing.	company name, company address
Line or Box	Highlights or separates items.	line marking out the regular price, border around the supply
Graphic	Contains a bitmap image or a compliance label overlay.	logos

All of the above field types except graphics are discussed in Chapter 3. See Chapter 5, "Creating Graphics" for information on including graphics in your format.

Considering Fonts

When working with fonts, you have three considerations: font appearance, font size (bitmapped), and font spacing (monospaced or proportional). See Appendix B, "Fonts," for samples of each font.

Interchanging Packets

You can use an MPCLII format that was designed for another MPCLII printer on a 9416 printer. The format may appear smaller (fields will be shorter), because most of the 9416 printers use a 203 dpi printhead. However, an optional 300 dpi printhead is available. If you use a 203 dpi format on a 300 dpi printer, it may appear almost 50 percent smaller.

Using the Format Worksheet

The Format Worksheet is divided into sections that list the field types. Each section has boxes to fill in with parameters that define your format. A format worksheet is included in Appendix D, "Format Design Tools."

Filling in the Format Worksheet

Decide what type of field to use on your label.

1. Make a copy of the Format Worksheet.
2. Define the Format Header.
3. Define options as you require them. See Chapter 4, "Defining Field Options" for more information.

CONFIGURING THE PRINTER

2

This chapter discusses how to

- ◆ set communication parameters.
- ◆ upload the printer's configuration or font information.
- ◆ configure the printer using online configuration packets.
- ◆ use immediate commands to control the printer's operation at any time.

Setting Communication Parameters

Use the following information if you are connecting to the printer's 9-pin serial port.

The communication parameters at the printer must match those at the host, or you will not be able to communicate.

You can use the communication settings packet to set communication parameters for your printer.

On MS-DOS computers, you can use the MODE command to set communication values on your PC.

For example

```
MODE COM1:9600,N,8,1
```

This command sets your host to these communication values:

- ◆ a baud rate of 9600
- ◆ no parity
- ◆ 8 bit word length
- ◆ 1 stop bit

Using Parallel Communications

If your printer supports parallel communications, the parallel port is Centronics® mode. The communication settings are automatically configured for you. There are no operator settings required.

We recommend waiting at least two seconds (or longer) when switching between the serial and parallel ports to send data, because data may be lost. Be careful when using print spoolers, because data transmission occurs in the background of the operating system. This makes data transmission completion difficult to determine when switching between ports.

Using MPCLII Conventions

Here are some guidelines to follow when using MPCLII.

MPCLII Punctuation

Use the following symbols when creating MPCLII packets:

{	start of header
}	end of header
|	field separator
,	parameter separator
"ABC"	Quotation marks enclose character strings. Empty quotes ("") identify null strings or unused fields.
'comment'	Grave accents enclose comments. Any data enclosed in grave accents is ignored. Do not embed comments within a quoted string. Grave accents are also used to reject mainframe data.

These MPCL characters are the default.

Standard Syntax Guidelines

When creating MPCLII packets:

- ◆ Begin each packet with a **start of header** ({).
- ◆ End each packet with an **end of header** (}).
- ◆ Define no more than **1000** fields in a format. Each | indicates one field. However, options are not counted as fields.
- ◆ The field number (**0 - 999**) must be unique. Monarch recommends starting at 1, instead of 0.
- ◆ Do not use a field number more than once per format.
- ◆ Define all fields in the order you want to image/print them.
- ◆ Separate all parameters with a **Parameter Separator** (,).
- ◆ End each field with a **Field Separator** (|).
- ◆ Enter all information in CAPITAL letters, except words or phrases within quotation marks.
- ◆ Include all parameters for a field unless documented as optional.
- ◆ Define non-printable text fields before the field to which they apply.
- ◆ Define options immediately after the field to which they apply.
- ◆ Multiple options can be used with most fields. Options can be used in any combination except as noted with each definition.
- ◆ Keep in mind that proportionally spaced fonts need wider fields than monospaced fonts. For variable field data, use a letter "W" to determine the maximum field size.
- ◆ Do not place a new line (return) or any other non-printing character in a character string. However, a carriage return or line break after each | makes your formats easier to read.
T,1,20,V,30,30,1,1,1,1,B,C,0,0,0 |
T,2,10,V,50,30,1,1,1,1,B,C,0,0,0 |
- ◆ Spaces are ignored, except within character strings.

Using Online Configuration Packets

Use online configuration packets to change the printer settings. You must send the online configuration packets one at a time, supplying all parameters for each packet. Leave the parameters blank that you do not need to change. For example, { I,A,,,1! } prints a slashed zero and uses the last sent *online* System Setup parameters.

Make a copy of the online configuration worksheet in Appendix D, "Format Design Tools," and save the original. Packets A - F are listed on the worksheet.

When you turn off the printer, all the information in the online configuration packets is saved and used when the printer is turned back on. After you change printer configurations, you must resend the format, batch, or graphic to the printer before the changes take effect.

Always include an I, immediately after the left bracket { and before the packet identifier (A, B, C, etc.). The I parameter identifies the data stream as a configuration packet.

Include the I parameter with each packet if you are sending them individually. Include it only at the beginning of a data stream if you are sending multiple packets.

This is the syntax to use when you create online configuration packets:

Syntax

{	Start of Header
I,	Configuration Header
1 - 8 optional records	
A, parameter 1...parameter 5 |	System Setup
B, parameter 1...parameter 5 |	Supply Setup
C, parameter 1...parameter 5 |	Print Control
D, parameter 1...parameter 3 |	Monetary Formatting
E, parameter 1...parameter 9 |	Control Characters
F, parameter 1...parameter 5 |	Communication Settings
}	End of Header

Syntax for single packet

{	Start of Header
I,	Configuration Packet Identifier
A, parameter 1...parameter 5	System Setup
}	End of Header

You can also add a configuration to non-volatile RAM or specify units for supply, print, margin, and cut positions. If you use the optional parameters with the I packet, any online configuration packets following the split vertical bar (|) must specify distances using the selected units. However, the diagnostic labels display the units in dots, even if you entered them in English or Metrics units.

Syntax {I, | }

Example {I, |
C,0,25,0,0,0 | }

Adds a configuration to non-volatile RAM and specifies English units. It also uses the default contrast, moves print 0.25 inches closer to the bottom of the supply and does not change the margin adjustment, prints at the default print speed, and uses the default printhead width.

Example {I,0,U,N | }

Uploads the printer configuration from nonvolatile RAM and returns the following to the host.

```
A,0,0,0,0,1 |  
B,2,0,0,0,0 |
```



```
C,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 !  
D,1,0,2 !  
E,"~123~044~034~124~125~126",",","~013~010" !  
F,3,1,0,0,1 !
```

The parameters for each packet (**A - F**) are displayed. See each packet description later in this chapter for more information.

Configuration Syntax Guidelines

When creating a printer configuration packet:

- ◆ Follow the "Standard Syntax Guidelines" listed at the beginning of this chapter.
- ◆ Begin a packet with the configuration header (I).
- ◆ Download multiple configuration packets within one packet or download a single configuration packet.
- ◆ Include the first five ANSI codes, at a minimum, in the control characters packet.
- ◆ If you change any of the online configuration packets, resend the format packet to the printer, so the configuration changes take effect.
- ◆ Make sure the communication settings at the host match those at the printer.

Making Print Adjustments

You can adjust where the printer prints on your supply by adjusting the supply, print, or margin positions. However, keep in mind the following:

- ◆ Supply adjustments across the width of your supply, such as the margin position, are based in dots. The 9416 printhead can be 203 or 300 dots per inch.
- ◆ Supply adjustments for the length of your supply, such as supply position or print adjustment, are measured in 1/203 of an inch, regardless of your printhead density.

Defining the System Setup Packet

Use the system setup packet (A) to select the power up mode, display language, print separators between batches, print a "slashed zero," and select the symbol set.

Syntax {I, A, powup_mode, language, sep_on, slash_zero, symbol_set !}

A1. A System Setup Packet

A2. *powup_mode* Online Mode. Enter **0**.

A3. *language* Display Language. Enter **0** (for English).

A4. *sep_on* Batch Separators. Enter **0** (for no batch separators).

A5. *slash_zero* Slash Zero. Options:
 0 Print a standard zero (default)
 1 Print a zero with a slash through it

A6. *symbol_set* Symbol Set. Options:
 0 Internal (default)
 1 ANSI
 2 Code Page 437 (Latin U.S.)
 3 Code Page 850 (Latin 1)

NOTE: See Appendix C for more information.

Example {I, A, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0 ! }

Powers up the printer in the online mode, displays prompts in English, does not print a separator after each batch, prints zeros with slashes through them, and uses the internal symbol set.

Defining the Supply Setup Packet

Use the supply setup packet (B) to select supply type, ribbon, feed mode, supply position, and cut position.

Syntax {I, B, supply_type, ribbon_on, feed_mode, supply_posn | }

B1. B Supply Setup Packet

B2. supply_type Supply Type. Options:
 0 Black mark supply
 1 Die Cut supply (default)
 2 Non-indexed supply

NOTE: You may need to adjust the print contrast (in the Print Control packet), based on your type of supply.

B3. ribbon_on Ribbon. The printer automatically senses if a ribbon is installed and switches to thermal transfer mode. Options:
 0 Ribbon not installed (thermal direct)
 1 Ribbon installed (thermal transfer)

NOTE: If "ribbon installed" is sent to the printer, but no ribbon is installed, an error occurs. If "ribbon not installed" is sent to the printer, but a ribbon is installed, no error occurs.

B4. feed_mode Feed Mode. Options:
 0 Continuous operation (default)
 1 On-demand mode

B5. supply_posn **-300 - 300** in 1/203 inch. 0 is the default. Adjusts the machine to print at the vertical 0,0 point on the supply. This adjustment accounts for mechanical tolerances. The supply position adjustment only needs to be made on the initial machine setup. Increase the supply position to move print up, decrease to move print down on the label. You can not change the supply position while the printer is active. Changing the supply position affects the print position. Once the supply position is set, use the print control packet to adjust the print position.

Example {I, B, 0, 0, 1, 10 | }

Indicates black mark and thermal direct stock has been loaded, causes the printer to operate in on-demand mode, and feeds the supply approximately .05 inches up before printing the format on each label (10/203 inches).

Defining the Print Control Packet

Use the print control packet (C) to set the contrast, print, and margin adjustment, print speed, and printhead width.

Syntax {I,C,contrast,print_adj,margin_adj, speed_adj,ph_width | }

C1. C Print Control Packet

C2. contrast **-390 - 156.** 0 is the default. You may need to adjust this value depending on the type of supplies you are using. To make the print darker, use increments of 13 (for example, 0, 13, 26, 39, 52, etc.). To make the print lighter, use increments of -129 (for example, -129, -258, or -387). You need to use these incremental values to see a difference in the print contrast. For example, values 1 to 13 produce the same result. This is true for values -1 to -130.

C3. print_adj **-99 - 99** in 1/203 inch. 0 is the default. Adjusts where data prints vertically on the supply. Increase the print position to move print up, decrease to move print down.

C4. margin_adj **-99 - 99** in 1/203 inch. **0** is the default. Adjusts where data prints horizontally on the supply. Increase the margin position to move print to the right, decrease to move print to the left. Margin and print position are format adjustments. They will not affect the supply position, dispense position, or backfeed distance.

C5. speed_adj Print Speed. The only valid settings for 300 dpi are 20 and 30. Options:

0 This is the default and the printer prints at 3.0 ips.

20 Uses a print speed of 2.0 ips

30 Uses a print speed of 3.0 ips.

40 Uses a print speed of 4.0 ips (not for 300 dpi)

50 Uses a print speed of 5.0 ips. (not for 300 dpi)

C6. ph_width Width of the printhead in dots. Use **0**.

Example {I,C,0,-20,-10,0,0 | }

Uses the default contrast, moves print 0.1 inch closer to the bottom of the supply (20/203 inches) and .05 inch to the left on the supply (10/203 inches), the printer prints at the default speed of 3.0 ips, and uses the default printhead width.

Defining the Monetary Formatting Packet

The monetary formatting packet (D) selects the monetary symbols to print for a price field. Use the monetary formatting packet to select primary and secondary monetary symbols, and designate the number of digits to appear at the right of a decimal.

Syntax {I,D,cur_sym,secondary,decimals | }

D1. D Monetary Formatting Packet

D2. cur_sym Currency Symbol. Options:

0	No symbol
1	USA (\$, Dollar- default)
2	UK (£, Pound)
3	Japan (¥, Yen)
4	Germany (₭, Deutsche Mark)
5	France (F, Franc)
6	Spain (P, Peseta)
7	Italy (L., Lira)
8	Sweden (Kr, Krona)
9	Finland (₯, Markka)
10	Austria (₧, Shilling)
11	India (Rs, Rupee)
12	Russian (₮, Ruble)
13	Korean (₩, Won)
14	Thai (฿, Baht)
15	Chinese (¥, Yuan)
16	Euro-Dollar (€)

NOTE: To use these symbols, select the internal symbol set.

D3. secondary Secondary Sign. Options:

0	No secondary sign (default)
1	Print secondary sign

NOTE: Secondary symbols only print if you designate at least one decimal place.

D4. decimals Number of digits to the right of the decimal. Options:

- 0** No digits
- 1** One digit
- 2** Two digits (default)
- 3** Three digits

Example {I,D,1,1,2 | }

Prints the dollar sign, uses a secondary symbol, and places two digits to the right of the decimal.

Defining the Control Characters Packet

Use the control characters packet (E) to change the MPCLII control characters, enable and disable the immediate commands, and change the default terminator character for job requests and ENQ's.

Changes take effect with the first character following the end of header character } of the configuration packet. Each control character must be unique and cannot appear anywhere else in your packet, except within quotation marks. You can customize the trailer characters to work with your host.

Wait two seconds for the new characters to
take effect before sending packets using the
new characters.

Use the following syntax for the control characters packet. Notice all but the first parameter are within quotation marks.

Syntax {I,E,"ANSI_cd","string1","string2" | }*

E1. E Control Characters Packet

E2. "ANSI_cd"

~123	Start of header	{	(left bracket)
~044	Parameter separator	,	(comma)
~034	Quoted strings	"	(quotes)
~124	Field separator	|	(pipe sign)
~125	End of header	}	(right bracket)
~126	Data escape character (optional)	~~	(double tilde)

def. ch. Immediate command character (optional).
Up to any 3 characters in the **0 - 255** decimal range. The character must be defined before this command can be used. The caret (~094) is normally used.

NOTE: "ANSI_cd" includes seven separate parameters. The first five parameters are required. The other parameters are optional.

E3. "string 1" Terminator for status requests and ENQ requests. Up to any 3 characters in the **0** to **255** decimal range. The default is "013". Sending "" disables this sequence.

E4. "string 2" Terminator for job requests and data uploads. Up to any 3 characters in the **0** to **255** decimal range. The default is none. Sending "" disables this sequence.

After you change these parameters, all packets, including any future configuration packets, must use the new control characters. We recommend using the tilde and ASCII character code sequence when sending this packet multiple times. Also, set the packet delimiters to characters within the **21 hex** to **7E hex** range.

You must send the control characters packet to enable the immediate commands. An immediate command will execute immediately, even if it is embedded within quotation marks, and all data following the command in the string will be ignored.

Example {I,E,"~123~063~034~124~125~126~094" | }

Changes the parameter separator character from , to ?. The other control characters remain unchanged. It also enables the immediate commands by defining the ^ symbol as the command identifier.

Resetting Control Characters

You can change the characters in the previous example back to their original settings by downloading this packet:

{I?E?"~123~044~034~124~125~126~094" | }

Notice that the parameter separator is ? in this packet. This is the parameter separator that was set before this packet. Once the packet is received by the printer, the new parameter separator (a comma, in this case) is valid.

Be careful when using this feature. If you forget what the control characters were changed to, print the diagnostic labels. (The labels list the current control characters.) See "Printing a Test Label," in Chapter 8 for more information.

Defining the Communication Settings Packet

Use the communication settings packet (F) to set the baud rate, word length, stop bits, parity, and flow control for serial communications. To set parallel communications, see "Using Parallel Communications."

Changing the communication settings takes approximately two seconds. Communications sent during this interval will be lost. Make sure the host communication values match the values on the printer and the host is capable of communicating at the speed you select for the printer.

Do not add any characters, such as a carriage return/line feed, in your communication settings packet or communications errors may occur.

Syntax {I,F,baud,word_length,stop_bits,parity,
 flow_control | }

F1. F Communication Settings Packet

F2. baud Baud Rate. Options:
 0 1200 **3** 9600 (default)
 1 2400 **4** 19200
 2 4800 **5** 38400

F3. word_length Word Length. Options:
 0 7-bit word length (odd or even parity only)
 1 8-bit word length (default)

F4. stop_bits Stop Bits. Options:
 0 1-stop bit (default)
 1 2-stop bits

F5. parity Parity. Options:
 0 None (default)
 1 ODD parity
 2 EVEN parity

F6. flow_control Flow Control. Options:
 0 None **2** RTS/CTS
 1 DTR (default) **3** XON/XOFF

NOTE: If you use the DOS COPY command to download
 your formats, set "Flow Control" to **DTR** (not
 XON/XOFF).

Example {I,F,3,1,0,0,1 | }

Uses 9600 baud, an 8-bit word length, one stop bit, no parity, and
the DTR mode.

Using Immediate Commands

Immediate commands affect printer operation as soon as the printer receives them, even if they are included within a packet or used inside quotation marks.

You can use immediate commands to change immediate command or status polling control characters, reset the printer, or cancel and repeat batches.

Enabling Immediate Commands

When the printer is first turned on, these commands are not available. To use these commands, you must first send the control characters packet and define the immediate command control character. The immediate command control character is saved in non-volatile RAM and therefore not lost after you turn off the printer. Once the immediate command control character is defined, the immediate commands are enabled.

Sending Immediate Commands

Immediate commands consist of a three- or four-character sequence you can send in a packet or embed in your application. Each command must be sent separately.

Syntax `control character_immediate command`

The printer can accept only one immediate command at a time. Sending a command before the previous one is completed can result in an error.

Example `^CB`

Immediately cancels the batch currently printing. This example assumes that the defined immediate command control character is the caret (^).

Command	Parameter
^CA	Cancels all the batches or cancels the <i>last batch</i> in the queue.
^CB	Cancels only the current batch being printed.
^DD or ^DCd	Disables the MPCL data escape character (the tilde) and inhibits MPCL from acting on ANY data escape sequence from the host. Sets the MPCL data escape character to the ASCII value given by the d parameter. The value can be any ASCII character.
^EA	Aborts an error condition. May need to be sent multiple times. Use ^RB to reprint batch. CAUTION: Command causes the current batch to stop and the condition that caused the error to remain uncorrected.
^ER	Resets the error. Normal operation will resume.
^FD	Feeds a label when printer is idle . Simulates the operation of pressing FEED and dispenses the next label if printer is in the on-demand mode (purchase optional). NOTE: Printer ignores this command if printing.
^ID or ^ICd	Disables the Immediate Command feature by turning off the Immediate Command escape character. Sets the Immediate Command escape character to the ASCII value given by the d parameter. The value can be any ASCII character.
^MC	Returns the customer ID or RPQ version to the host. (00 - 99)
^MD	Returns the printhead dot density to the host. 00 = 203 dpi 01 = 300 dpi
^MI	Returns the customer ID or RPQ revision level to the host. (00 - 99)
^MM	Returns the model number to the host. 41 = 9416
^MP	Returns the prototype number to the host. (00 - 99)
^MR	Returns the revision number to the host. (00 - 99)
^MV	Returns the version number to the host. (00 - 99)
^PR	Resets the printer. This command takes five seconds to complete and then the printer is ready to receive data. It has the same effect as turning off and then turning on the printer. NOTE: Command should be used only when the printer is not printing.
^RB	Repeats the last printed batch, printing the same number of labels as specified in the original batch. This command does not work if using batch separators. NOTE: Printer ignores this command if printing.
^RS	Resynchronizes supply when supply roll is changed. NOTE: Printer ignores this command if printing.
^TP	Prints a diagnostic (test) label. NOTE: Printer ignores this command if printing.

The table represents the defined immediate command control character as ^ and the defined status polling control character as d. You may define these characters to suit your needs.

To use the immediate command control character or the status polling character within your data, use the tilde sequence.

Clearing Packets from Memory

You may want to remove packets from the printer to increase memory storage capacity or if the formats/fonts are no longer needed. In some cases, turning the printer off may clear the packets from memory. If not, send a format clear packet.

Syntax {header,packet#,action,device | }

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. <i>header</i> | Identifies the packet. Options:
A Check Digit Scheme
F Format
G Graphic
W Font |
| 2. <i>packet#</i> | Identification number of the packet to clear (1 - 999) or font number (0 - 9999). 0 is for all fonts. |
| 3. <i>action</i> | Enter C to clear the packet. |
| 4. <i>device</i> | Storage device. Use R (Volatile RAM) |

Example {F,1,C,R | }

Clears Format #1 from volatile RAM.

Using the Font Packet

You can use a font packet to add or clear downloaded fonts from memory, upload your font buffer, font data, or the cell size information for a particular font. The font packet is useful when you are downloading fonts. If you are using downloaded fonts, the font number and the number of bytes each downloaded font uses is listed.

This packet *does not* list the number of bytes the standard printer fonts use.

Syntax {W, font#, action, device, data_length, data_record | }

W1. W Writable Font Header.

W2. font# The font identifier from **0** - **32000**. Use **0** to specify all fonts.

W3. action Action. Options:

- A** Adds the specified font.
- C** Clears all or specified fonts, except ones in ROM.
- H** Uploads font size information.
- M** Uploads font memory usage information.

W4. device Device. Options:

- R** Volatile RAM
- Z** All devices (use for upload).

W5. data_length The length of the font data. The range is **68** - **16384**.
(optional)

If you are creating fonts, you need to have font data included with this packet.

W6. data_record Multiple data records define the font. The first character is either an **H** (hex) or an **R** (run-length), referring to the algorithm. The rest of the record is up to 2710 characters of font data in double quotes. Separate the algorithm and the data with a comma, and end the record with **|**.
(optional)

Example {W,0,M,R ! }

Selects all fonts and checks the memory usage in RAM. The printer returns the following to the host:

```
{W,0,M,R !  
Number of bytes free, Number of bytes used ! }
```

Example {W,0,H,Z ! }

Selects all fonts and uploads the font size information for any downloaded fonts.

The printer returns the following to the host:

	FontStyle	Font Name	
{W,0,H,Z !			
0,1,0,"Standard",0,0,0,21,33,21,33,5,1 !			
0,1,437,"Standard",0,0,0,21,33,21,33,5,1 !			Spacing
0,2,0,"Reduced",0,0,0,10,21,10,21,2,1 !			Baseline
0,2,437,"Reduced",0,0,0,10,21,10,21,2,1 !			Cell Width
0,3,0,"Bold",0,0,0,36,51,36,51,5,1 !			Cell Height
0,3,437,"Bold",0,0,0,36,51,36,51,5,1 !			
0,4,0,"OCRA",0,0,0,19,36,19,36,5,1 !			Inter-Character Gap
0,4,437,"OCRA",0,0,0,19,36,19,36,5,1 !			Nominal Width
0,5,0,"HR1",0,0,0,18,30,18,30,3,1 !			Nominal Height
0,5,437,"HR1",0,0,0,18,30,18,30,3,1 !			
0,6,0,"HR2",0,0,0,26,24,26,24,2,1 !			Type
0,6,437,"HR2",0,0,0,26,24,26,24,2,1 !			
0,10,0,"CGTriBd9",1,0,7,25,31,10,15,0 !			Symbol Set
0,10,1,"CGTriBd9",1,0,7,25,31,10,15,0 !			
0,10,437,"CGTriBd9",1,0,7,25,31,10,15,0 !			
0,10,850,"CGTriBd9",1,0,7,25,31,10,15,0 !			
0,11,0,"CGTriumv6",1,0,5,17,21,5,10,0 !			
0,11,1,"CGTriumv6",1,0,5,17,21,5,10,0 !			
0,11,437,"CGTriumv6",1,0,5,17,21,5,10,0 !			
0,11,850,"CGTriumv6",1,0,5,17,21,5,10,0 !			
0,15,0,"CGTriumv7",1,0,7,21,28,9,14,0 !			
0,15,1,"CGTriumv7",1,0,7,21,28,9,14,0 !			
0,15,437,"CGTriumv7",1,0,7,22,28,9,14,0 !			
0,15,850,"CGTriumv7",1,0,7,22,28,9,14,0 !			
0,16,0,"CGTriumv9",1,0,8,28,35,12,18,0 !			
0,16,1,"CGTriumv9",1,0,8,28,35,12,18,0 !			
0,16,437,"CGTriumv9",1,0,8,29,35,12,18,0 !			
0,16,850,"CGTriumv9",1,0,8,29,35,12,18,0 !			
0,17,0,"CGTriumv11",1,0,9,31,40,13,22,0 !			
0,17,1,"CGTriumv11",1,0,9,31,40,13,22,0 !			

```
0,17,437,"CGTriumv11",1,0,9,33,40,13,22,0 |
0,17,850,"CGTriumv11",1,0,9,33,40,13,22,0 |
0,18,0,"CGTriumv15",1,0,13,47,59,20,31,0 |
0,18,1,"CGTriumv15",1,0,13,47,59,20,31,0 |
0,18,437,"CGTriumv15",1,0,13,49,59,20,31,0 |
0,18,850,"CGTriumv15",1,0,13,49,59,20,31,0 | }
```

Spacing	Monospaced (0) or proportional (1).
Type	Bitmapped (0) or scalable (1).
Baseline	Bottom of the font.
Cell Width	Horizontal number of dots for the widest char.
Cell Height	Vertical number of dots for the tallest char.
Nominal Width	Average width for lower-case letters.
Nominal Height	Average height for lower-case letters.
Inter-Character Gap	Default spacing between characters in monospaced fonts.
Printhead Density	Displays what printhead density is used.

Uploading Format Header Information

You can upload format header information from the formats in memory to check the supply length and width for each format.

Syntax {header,format#,action,device | }

<i>F1. header</i>	Format Header
<i>F2. format#</i>	Format number from 0 - 999. 0 is for all formats in memory.
<i>F3. action</i>	Action. Options: A Adds the specified format C Clears the specified format H Uploads format header information
<i>F4. device</i>	Device. Options: R Volatile RAM Z All devices (use for upload)

Example {F,0,H,Z | }

Selects all formats in memory and returns the following:

Example {F,0,H,Z |
Fmt_1,406,406 |
Fmt_10,324,406 |
Fmt_15,812,812 |
Fmt_20,305,609 |
Fmt_25,1218,406 | }

Displays the format number, supply length, supply width (in dots) for each format in memory.

Example {F,1,H,Z | }

Selects format1 and returns the following to the host:

{F,1,H,Z |
Fmt_1,406,406 | }

Displays the supply length and supply width (in dots) for format1.

DEFINING FIELDS

3

This chapter provides a reference for defining

- ◆ the format header
- ◆ text and constant text
- ◆ bar code fields
- ◆ line and box fields.

Defining the Format Header

A Format Header begins a format file.

Syntax {F, format#, action, device, measure, length, width, "name" }

F1. F Format Header.

F2. format# Unique number from **0** - **999** to identify the format.

F3. action Action. Enter **A** to add the format to the printer.

F4. device Format storage device. Use **R** (Volatile RAM).

F5. measure Unit of measure. Options:

E English, measured in 1/100 inches

M Metric, measured in 1/10 mm

G Graphic, measured in dots

F6. length Supply length, top to bottom, in selected units.

English **25 - 1000**

Metric **63 - 2540**

203 Dots **51 - 2030**

300 Dots **75 - 2700**

In peel mode, the minimum label length is 0.75 inches (19 mm). For 300 dpi, the maximum label length is 9.0 inches (229 mm).

Make sure your format length matches the actual label size exactly for correct printer performance. This is especially true for shorter feed length supply and formats. If an error occurs, recalibrate the supplies in the printer. See your *Quick Reference* for more information.

F7. width Supply width, from left to right, in selected units.

English **75 - 400**

Metric **191 - 1016**

203 Dots **152 - 812**

300 Dots **225 - 1200**

F8. "name" Format name (optional), **0** - **8** characters, enclose within quotation marks.

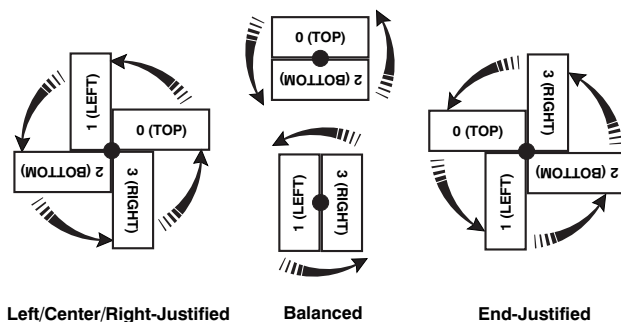
Example {F,1,A,R,E,300,100,"TEXTILES" }

Format 1 ("TEXTILES") uses a three inch long by one inch wide label.

Defining Text Fields

Create a separate definition for each text field. If text falls on two lines, each line of text requires a separate definition.

Syntax	T,field#,# of char,fix/var,row,column, gap,font,hgt mag,wid mag,color,alignment, char rot,field rot,sym set |
T1. T	Text Field.
T2. field#	Unique number from 0 - 999 to identify this field.
T3. # of char	Maximum number of printed characters (0 - 2710) in the field.
T4. fix/var	Fixed or variable length field. Options: F Fixed length V Variable length
T5. row	For monospaced fonts, distance from bottom of print area to the pivot point. The pivot point varies depending on how text is justified.



For proportionally spaced fonts, distance from bottom of print area to baseline of characters in field.

English	0 - 999
Metric	0 - 2539
203 Dots	0 - 2029
300 Dots	0 - 2699



T6. column

Distance from the left edge of the print area to the pivot point to find the column location.

English **0 - 399**
Metric **0 - 1015**
203 Dots **0 - 811**
300 Dots **0 - 1199**



T7. gap

Number of dots between characters (203 dots per inch).
Range: **0 - 99**.

NOTE: For monospaced fonts, the additional spacing is added to the existing inter-character gap. This is also true for proportionally spaced fonts, but remember that the inter-character gap varies with character combinations.

Any number other than **0** or the default number affects your field width. Default spacing:

Standard	3 dots
Reduced	1 dot
Bold	3 dots
OCRA-like	3 dots
HR1	3 dots
HR2	2 dots

HR1 and HR2 are only used with the UPC bar code family and must be numeric.

T8. font

Style of font. Options:

1	Standard	10	CG Triumvirate Bold
2	Reduced	11	CG Triumvirate
3	Bold	15	7 pt. CG Triumvirate
4	OCRA-like	16	9 pt. CG Triumvirate
5	HR1	17	11 pt. CG Triumvirate
6	HR2	18	15 pt. CG Triumvirate

Fonts 5 and 6 are for numeric data only.

Fonts 15 through 18 are only for 300 dpi.

T9. hgt mag

Height magnifier, **1 - 7** (times- for bitmapped fonts).

T10. wid mag

Width magnifier, **1 - 7** (times). Proportionally spaced fonts do not have a set width. To estimate the size of your field, use the letter "W" for the widest field or an "L" for an average width field. Find your selected font and the desired width in Appendix B, "Fonts."

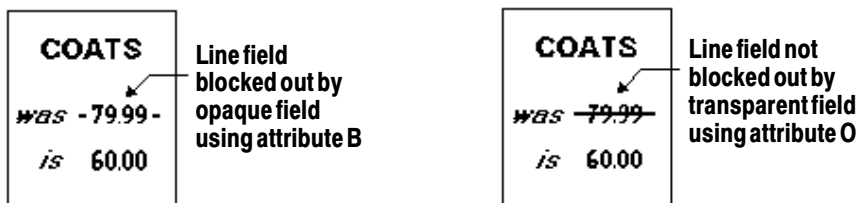
T11. color

Options for standard printer fonts:

B	Opaque, Normal, Black, Normal
D/R/W	Opaque, Normal, White, Normal
O	Transparent, Normal, Black, Normal

There are two types of field color overlay attributes:

Transparent	The overlay field (text or constant text) does not block out (or "erase") existing fields.
Opaque	The overlay field blocks out (or "erases") existing fields.



Field placement in the packet is an important consideration when using field color attributes. If a line field is defined before the overlay (text or constant text) field, the line field is blocked out by the overlay field, depending on the overlay field's color attribute. If a line field is defined after the overlay field, the line field is not blocked out by the overlay field, regardless of the overlay field's color attribute.

T12. alignment

Options:

L	Align on left side of field.
C	Center text within field (monospaced fonts only)
R	Align on right side of field (monospaced fonts only)
B	Align at midpoint of field
E	Align at endpoint of the field

Use **L**, **B**, or **E** for any font.

Defining Bar Code Fields

Each bar code field requires a separate definition.

Syntax B,field#, # of char,fix/var,row,column,
 font,density,height,text,alignment,
 field rot !

B1. B Bar Code Field.

B2. field# Unique number from **0 - 999** to identify this field.

B3. # of char Maximum number of characters. If the bar code uses a check digit, allow an extra character for the check digit. The actual maximum number of characters is limited by the size of the label and bar code density. Range: **0 - 2710**.

For Quick Response bar codes, this number includes header information. The maximum depends on the type of characters entered for the batch data and differs for the two models of the bar code.

Data Type	Model 1	Model 2
Numeric Data	1167	2710
Alphanumeric data	707	2710
8-byte data	486	2710
Kanji data	299	1817

NOTE: The maximum number of characters depends on the selected level of error correction. As you increase the error correction level, the maximum number of characters decreases.

B4. fix/var Fixed (**F**) or variable (**V**) length field.

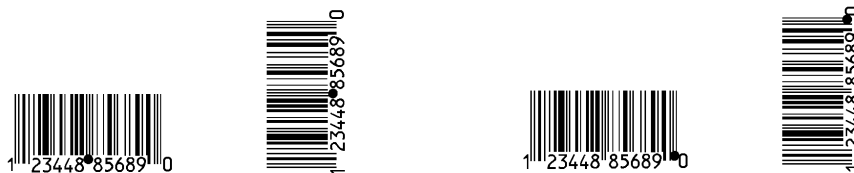
Bar Code	Number of Characters	Fixed or Variable
UPCA	12	F
UPCA+2	14	F
UPCA+5	17	F
UPCA+Price CD	12	F
UPCE	7	F
UPCE+2	9	F
UPCE+5	12	F
EAN8	8	F
EAN8+2	10	F
EAN8+5	13	F
EAN13	13	F
EAN13+2	15	F
EAN13+5	18	F
EAN13+Price CD	13	F
Interleaved 2 of 5 or Interleaved I 2 of 5 with Barrier Bar	0 - 2710	F or V
Code 39 (w/ or w/o CD) or MOD43	0 - 2710	F or V
Codabar	0 - 2710	F or V
Code 128	0 - 2710	F or V
Code 93	0 - 2710	V
Code 16K	0 - 2710	V
MSI	0 - 14	F or V
MaxiCode	15 - 99	For V
PDF417	0 - 2710	F or V
POSTNET	0 - 11	F

B5. row

Distance from bottom of the print area to the pivot point of the field. The pivot point varies, depending on how the field is justified. Pivot points:



Left/Center/Right-Justified Fields



Balanced Fields

End-Justified Fields

Remember to include text or numbers that may appear with the bar code for the row measurement.

English **0 - 999**
Metric **0 - 2539**
203 Dots **0 - 2029**
300 Dots **0 - 2699**



B6. column

Distance from the lower left edge of the print area to the pivot point.

English **0 - 399**
Metric **0 - 1015**
203 Dots **0 - 811**
300 Dots **0 - 1199**



NOTE: Allow a minimum of **1/10** inch between the scan edge of bar code and label edges or other data.

B7. font

Bar code. Options:

1	UPCA	15	EAN8 +5
2	UPCE	16	EAN13 +2
3	Interleaved 2 of 5	17	EAN13 +5
4	Code 39 (no check digit)	22	POSTNET
5	Codabar	23	Code 93
6	EAN8	31	Code 16K
7	EAN13	32	PDF417
8	Code 128	33	MaxiCode
9	MSI	36	Quick Response
10	UPCA +2	40	Code 39 (MOD 43
11	UPCA +5		check digit)
12	UPCE +2	41	UPCA & Price CD
13	UPCE +5	44	EAN13 & Price CD
14	EAN8 +2	50	Interleaved 2 of 5 with
			Barrier Bar

B8. density

Bar code density. Use **0** for Quick Response bar codes. Use the following table for other bar codes.

203 DPI Densities

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Density (% or cpi)	Narrow Element (dots/mils)	Narrow to Wide Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
UPCA +2/+5 Price CD	2 4	76% 114%	2/9.9 3/14.8	1.0:1	11 or 12 14/17	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
UPCE +2/+5	2 4	76% 114%	2/9.9 3/14.8	1.0:1	6 or 7 9/12	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
EAN8 +2/+5	2 4	76% 114%	2/9.9 3/14.8	1.0:1	7 or 8 10/13	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
EAN13+2/+5 Price CD	2 4	76% 114%	2/9.9 3/14.8	1.0:1	12 or 13 15/18	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
Interleaved 2 of 5 or I2of5 with Barrier Bar	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1.1 2.1 3.2 4.2 5.6 6.3 7.5 8.8 9.6 11.2 11.0 12.7 14.5	21/103.4 12/59.1 7/34.5 6/29.6 4/19.7 4/19.7 3/14.8 3/14.8 3/14.8 2/9.9 2/9.9 2/9.9 2/9.9	1:3.0 1:2.5 1:3.0 1:2.5 1:3.0 1:2.5 1:3.0 1:2.3 1:2.0 1:3.0 1:3.0 1:2.5 1:2.0	0 to 2710	8	0 to 9
(Code 39 or MOD43 (Extended Code 39))	1 2 3 4 6 7 11 12 20	1.4 1.7 3.5 4.2 6.3 7.0 3.9 12.7 3.0	10/49.3 8/39.4 4/19.7 3/14.8 2/9.9 2/9.9 4/19.7 1/4.9 5/24.6	1:2.5 1:2.5 1:2.5 1:3.0 1:3.0 1:2.5 1:2.0 1:3.0 1:2.2	0 to 2710	8	SPACE \$%*+-./ 0 to 9 A to Z
Codabar (NW7)	2 3 4 5 7 8 9	2.1 3.0 4.6 5.1 8.4 9.2 10.1	8/39.4 6/29.6 4/19.7 4/19.7 2/9.9 2/9.9 2/9.9	1:3.0 1:2.5 1:2.5 1:2.0 1:3.0 1:2.5 1:2.0	0 to 26	8	\$+-./ 0 to 9 a to d
Code 128 or Code 16 K	20 4 6 8	3.5/7.0 4.4/8.7 5.8/11.7 8.7/11.5	5/24.6 4/19.7 3/14.8 2/9.9	N/A	0 to 2710	8	00H to 7FH

NOTE: The start (*) and stop (+) characters are automatically added for Code 39. Code 39, density 12, produces a one-dot narrow bar.

203 DPI Densities

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Density (% or cpi)	Narrow Element (dots/mils)	Narrow to Wide Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
CODE 93	3	3.7	6/29.6	N/A	0 to 2710	8	00H to 7FH
	4	4.5	5/24.6				
	5	5.6	4/19.7				
	7	7.5	3/14.8				
	10	11.2	2/9.9				
MSI	4	4.2	4/19.7	1:2.0	0 to 14	8	0 to 9
	5	5.6	3/14.8	1:2.0			
	7	7.2	2/9.9	1:2.5			

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Density (% or cpi)	Narrow Element (dots/mils)	Narrow to Wide Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
POSTNET	0 (fixed at 4.3 cpi)	24/118.2	10/49.3	4/19.7 (5 dot gap)	0,5,6,9 or 11	8	0 to 9
MaxiCode	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	8	00H to FFH

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Element Width (dot/mils)	Row Height (dots/mils)	Aspect Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
PDF417	1	2/9.8	2/9.8	1:1	0 to 2709	8	00H to FFH
	2	2/9.8	4/19.7	1:2			
	3	2/9.8	6/29.6	1:3			
	4	3/14.8	3/14.8	1:1			
	5	3/14.8	6/29.6	1:2			
	6	3/14.8	9/44.3	1:3			
	7	4/19.7	4/19.7	1:1			
	8	4/19.7	8/39.4	1:2			
	9	4/19.7	12/59.1	1:3			

203 and 300 DPI Densities

Bar Code Type	Density Selector	Data Length
Quick Response (QR Code) Models 1 and 2	0	Model 1: 0-1167 Numeric; 0-707 Alphanumeric; 0-486 (8-Bit); 0-299 Kanji Model 2: 0-2710 Numeric; Alphanumeric and 8-Bit; 0-1817 Kanji

NOTE: Values in bold indicate the default.

300 DPI Densities

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Density (% or cpi)	Narrow Element (dots/mils)	Narrow to Wide Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
UPCA +2/+5 Price CD	2 4	77% 103%	3/10 4/13.3	1:2.0	11 or 12 14/17	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
UPCE +2/+5	2 4	77% 103%	3/10 4/13.3	1:2.0	6 or 7 9/12	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
EAN8 +2/+5	2 4	77% 103%	3/10 4/13.3	1:2.0	7 or 8 10/13	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
EAN13+2/+5 Price CD	2 4	77% 103%	3/10 4/13.3	1:2.0	12 or 13 15/18	1, 5, 6, 7 or 8	0 to 9
Interleaved 2 of 5 or I2of5 with Barrier Bar	1	1.1	31/103.4	1:3.0	0 to 2710	8	0 to 9
	2	2.1	18/60.1	1:2.5			
	3	3.3	10/33.4	1:3.0			
	4	4.2	9/30.0	1:2.4			
	5	5.6	6/20.0	1:3.0			
	6	6.2	6/20.0	1:2.5			
	7	8.3	4/13.3	1:3.0			
	8	9.4	4/13.3	1:2.5			
	9	9.9	4/13.3	1:2.3			
	10	11.1	3/10.0	1:3.0			
	11	11.1	3/10.0	1:3.0			
	12	13.0	3/10.0	1:2.3			
	13	14.3	3/10.0	1:2.0			
Code 39 or MOD43 (Extended Code 39)	1	1.4	15/50.0	1:2.5	0 to 2710	8	SPACE \$%*+-./ 0 to 9 A to Z
	2	1.7	12/40.0	1:2.3			
	3	3.4	6/20.0	1:2.5			
	4	4.7	4/13.3	1:3.0			
	6	6.2	3/10.0	1:3.0			
	7	7.1	3/10.0	1:2.3			
	11	3.8	6/20.0	1:2.0			
	12	11.5	2/6.7	1:3.0			
	20	3.1	7/23.4	1:2.3			
Codabar (NW7)	2	2.3	12/40.0	1:3.0	0 to 2710	8	\$+-./ 0 to 9 a to d
	3	3.4	9/30.0	1:2.4			
	4	5.0	6/20.0	1:2.5			
	5	5.6	6/20.0	1:2.0			
	7	9.1	3/10.0	1:3.0			
	8	10.4	3/10.0	1:2.3			
	9	11.1	3/10.0	1:2.0			
Code 128 or Code 16 K	4	4.5	6/20.0	N/A	0 to 2710	8	00H to 7FH
	6	6.8	4/13.3				
	8	9.1	3/10.0				
	20	3.9	7/23.4				

NOTE: The start (*) and stop (+) characters are automatically added for Code 39. Code 39, density 12, produces a one-dot narrow bar.

300 DPI Densities

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Density (% or cpi)	Narrow Element (dots/mils)	Narrow to Wide Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
CODE 93	3 4 5 7 10	3.7 4.5 5.6 7.5 11.2	6/29.6 5/24.6 4/19.7 3/14.8 2/9.9	N/A	0 to 2710	8	00H to 7FH
MSI	4 5 7	4.2 5.6 7.2	4/19.7 3/14.8 2/9.9	1:2.0 1:2.0 1:2.5	0 to 14	8	0 to 9
POSTNET	0 (fixed at 4.3 cpi)	24/118.2	10/49.3	4/19.7 (5 dot gap)	0,5,6,9 or 11	8	0 to 9
MaxiCode	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	8	00H to FFH

Bar code Type	Density Selector	Element Width (dot/mils)	Row Height (dots/mils)	Aspect Ratio	Data Length	Appearance Codes Available	Char Set
PDF417	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2/9.8 2/9.8 2/9.8 3/14.8 3/14.8 3/14.8 4/19.7 4/19.7 4/19.7	2/9.8 4/19.7 6/29.6 3/14.8 6/29.6 9/44.3 4/19.7 8/39.4 12/59.1	1:1 1:2 1:3 1:1 1:2 1:3 1:1 1:2 1:3	0 to 2709	8	00H to FFH

B9. height Bar code height, in 1/100 inches, 1/10 mm, or dots. Minimum values:

English	20
Metric	51
203 Dots	40
300 Dots	60

For Quick Reference bar codes, the value you enter is the symbol's maximum height. Small bar codes may not be scannable.

B10. text Appearance of text with bar code. For UPC and EAN, use **1** or **5 - 8**. For Quick Response, use **0 2**. For all others, use **8**. Options:

- 1** No check digit or number system or Quick Response Model 1
- 2** Quick Response Model 2
- 5** Number system at bottom, no check digit
- 6** Check digit at bottom, no number system
- 7** Check digit and number system at bottom
- 8** No text, bar code only

B11. alignment Choose **L**, **R**, **C**, **B** or **E** to align the bar code data correctly in the field. For 12 of 5, Code 39 (Mod 43), Codabar, and MSI, you can use **L**, **R**, **C**, **B** or **E**. For all other bar codes, use **L**.

B12. field rot Field rotation. Field rotation rotates the whole field, not just the characters. Rotation is affected by the pivot point, which varies depending on how text is justified. Lower left corner of field is the pivot point. Options:

- 0** Top of field points to top of supply
- 1** Top of field points to left of supply
- 2** Top of field points to bottom of supply
- 3** Top of field points to right of supply

NOTE: Serial bar codes printed at speeds greater than 3.0 IPS may not scan properly.

Example B, 3, 12, V, 150, 70, 1, 2, 80, 7, L, 0 !

Defines a bar code field (field #3) with 12 characters of variable length starting at row 150, column 70. A UPCA bar code with a density of 2 and a height of 80 is used. The check digit and number system are shown at the bottom. The bar code is left aligned without any field rotation.

Defining Constant Text Fields

A constant text field is a set of fixed characters that prints on all labels. Define each constant text field separately. This field is not assigned a field number, but is counted as a field (keep this in mind, as the printer allows a maximum of **1000** fields per format). The characters in this field cannot be changed by batch data. Field options do not apply to constant text fields.

Determine the height and the maximum width of the characters, using the tables in Appendix B, "Fonts." If you're using proportionally spaced fonts, use the average size of the characters. Mark the pivot point of your field. This will vary, depending on how your field is justified.

Syntax C, row, column, gap, font, hgt mag,
 wid mag, color, alignment, char rot,
 field rot, "fixed char", sym set !

C1. C Constant Text Field.

C2. row For monospaced fonts, distance from bottom of print area to the pivot point. For proportionally spaced fonts, distance from bottom of print area to baseline of characters in the field. (Bottom exits the printer first.)

English	0 - 999
Metric	0 - 2539
203 Dots	0 - 2029
300 Dots	0 - 2699

C3. column Distance from the lower left edge of the print area to the pivot point.

English	0 - 399
Metric	0 - 1015
203 Dots	0 - 811
300 Dots	0 - 1199

C4. gap Number of dots between characters (203 dots per inch).
Range: **0 - 99**.

Any number other than **0** or the default number affects your field width. Default spacing:

Standard	3 dots
Reduced	1 dot
Bold	3 dots
OCRA-like	3 dots

C5. font

Style of font. Options:

1	Standard	10	CG Triumvirate Bold
2	Reduced	11	CG Triumvirate
3	Bold	15	7 pt. CG Triumvirate
4	OCRA-like	16	9 pt. CG Triumvirate
5	HR1	17	11 pt. CG Triumvirate
6	HR2	18	15 pt. CG Triumvirate

Fonts 5 and 6 are for numeric data only.

Fonts 15 through 18 are only for 300 dpi.

C6. hgt mag

Height magnifier, **1 - 7** (times).

C7. wid mag

Width magnifier, **1 - 7** (times) Proportionally spaced fonts do not have a set width. To estimate the size of your field, use the letter "W" for the widest field or an "L" for an average width field.

C8. color

Options for standard printer fonts:

B	Opaque, Normal, Black, Normal
D/R/W	Opaque, Normal, White, Normal
O	Transparent, Normal, Black, Normal

There are two types of field color overlay attributes:

Transparent	The overlay field (text or constant text) does not block out (or "erase") existing fields.
Opaque	The overlay field blocks out (or "erases") existing fields.

Field placement in the packet is an important consideration when using field color attributes. If a line field is defined before the overlay (text or constant text) field, the line field is blocked out by the overlay field, depending on the overlay field's color attribute. If a line field is defined after the overlay field, the line field is not blocked out by the overlay field, regardless of the overlay field's color attribute.

C9. alignment

Alignment of constant text in the field. Options:

- L** Align on left side of field.
- C** Center text within field (for monospaced fonts only)
- R** Align on right side of field (for monospaced fonts only)
- B** Align at midpoint of field
- E** Align at end of field.

Use **L**, **B**, or **E** for any font.

- C10. char rot* Character rotation. Options:
- 0** Top of character points to top of field
 - 1** Top of character points to left of field
 - 2** Top of character points to bottom of field
 - 3** Top of character points to right of field
- C11. field rot* Field rotation. Lower left corner of field is the pivot point. Options:
- 0** Top of overlay points to top of supply
 - 1** Top of overlay points to left of supply
 - 2** Top of overlay points to bottom of supply
 - 3** Top of overlay points to right of supply
- NOTE:** Rotation is affected by the pivot point, which varies depending on how text is justified.
- C12. "fixed char"* Fixed characters to appear in the field. Maximum **2710** characters. Enclose in quotation marks.
- C13. sym set* Symbol set. Options:
- 0** Internal Symbol Set.
 - 1** ANSI Symbol Set
 - 437** DOS Code Page 437 (Domestic)
 - 850** DOS Code Page 850 (International)

See Appendix C, "Symbol Sets/ Code Pages" for more information.

Example `C,100,80,0,1,1,1,B,L,0,0,"MADE IN USA",0,1`

Defines a constant text field starting at row 100, column 80. It does not have any additional inter-character gap. The Standard font is used without any additional magnification. The printing is black on white and left justified. No field or character rotation is used. "MADE IN USA" is printed in this field. The internal symbol set is used.

Defining Non-Printable Text Fields

Non-printable text fields allow you to enter data without printing it in its entered form. Typically, non-printable fields "hold" data that later combines with other fields to form a merged field. Define non-printable text fields before you define the field where the information prints.

When you copy this field into another field, the maximum number of characters for the final field is **2710**. Allow only as many characters as you need, because extra characters use up space. Also, if you are copying into a bar code field, the maximum number of characters in the destination bar code is determined by the bar code specification (UPCA-12, EAN-13, etc.). You need to apply field options to manipulate the text entered in this field. For example, you may want to copy data from this field into another field. See "Option 4 Copy Data" in Chapter 4 for more information.

In the following example, data is entered into four non-printable fields and merged to form field 5, and is then printed as a bar code. See "Merging Fields" in Chapter 4 for more information.

Field	Data	Field Type
1	20374	Non-printable
2	339	Non-printable
3	8	Non-printable
4	15	Non-printable
5	20374339815	Bar Code

Each non-printable text field requires a separate definition.

Syntax `D,field#, # of char |`

D1. D Non-Printable Text Field.

D2. field# Unique number from **0-999** assigned to this field.

D3. # of char Maximum number of characters in this field: **0-2710**.

Example `D,4,20 |`

Defines a non-printable text field (field #4) with a maximum of 20 characters.

Defining Line Fields

Use lines to form borders and mark out original prices. Define each line separately. This field is not assigned a field number, but is counted as a field (keep this in mind, as the printer allows a maximum of **1000** fields per format). You can define any line length and a thickness up to 99 dots, as long as the solid black print does not exceed 25 percent of any given square inch of the label.

Line Types

You can create horizontal and vertical lines. There are two ways to define lines.

Segments You choose the starting point and ending point.

Vectors You choose the starting point, the angle, and the length of the line.

Syntax `L,type,row,column,angle/end row,length/
end col,thickness,"pattern" |`

L1. L Line Field.

L2. type Type of line. Only vertical and horizontal lines are supported. Options:

S Segment. You choose the starting point and ending point.

V Vector. You choose the starting point, angle, and length.

L3. row Distance from bottom of print area to the starting point.

English **0 - 999**
Metric **0 - 2539**
203 Dots **0 - 2029**
300 Dots **0 - 2699**



L4. column

Distance from left edge of the print area to line origin.

English **0 - 399**

Metric **0 - 1015**

203 Dots **0 - 811**

300 Dots **0 - 1199**



*L5. angle
/end row*

If Using Segments:

Row location of ending point. Measure from bottom of print area. Ranges same as *row* above. On horizontal lines, this value must match item **L3**.

If Using Vectors:

Angle of line. Options: **0, 90, 180, or 270**.



*L6. length/
end col*

If Using Segments:

Column location of end point. Measure from left edge of print area. Ranges same as *column* above. On vertical lines, this value must match parameter **L4**.

If Using Vectors:

Length of the line in selected units.

Ranges for horizontal lines:

English **0 - 399**

Metric **0 - 1015**

203 Dots **0 - 811**

300 Dots **0 - 1199**

Ranges for vertical lines:

English **0 - 999**

Metric **0 - 2539**


203 Dots **0 - 2029**

300 Dots **0 - 2699**



L7. thickness Using the chart below for reference, write the line thickness (1 - 99) in box **L7**. Measured in dots.

NOTE: Line thickness fills upward on horizontal lines, or to the right on vertical lines.

Dots	Thickness
1	
10	
24	
48	
96	

L8. "pattern" Line pattern. Enter "".

Example L,S,110,70,110,350,10," " |

Defines a horizontal line field as a segment starting at row 110, column 70 and ending at row 110, column 350. The line thickness is 10 dots.

Defining Box Fields

Use boxes to form borders or highlight items of interest. Define each box field separately. This field is not assigned a field number, but is counted as a field (keep this in mind, as the printer allows a maximum of **1000** fields per format). You can define any line length and a thickness up to 99 dots, as long as the solid black print does not exceed 25 percent of any given square inch of the label.

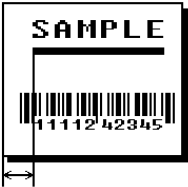
Syntax Q,row,column,end row,end col,thickness,
 "pattern" |

Q1. Q Box (**Q**uadrilateral) Field.

Q2. row Distance from bottom of print area to lower left corner of box.
English **0 - 999**
Metric **0 - 2539**
203 Dots **0 - 2029**
300 Dots **0 - 2699**



Q3. column Distance from left edge of print area to lower left corner of box.
English **0 - 399**
Metric **0 - 1015**
203 Dots **0 - 811**
300 Dots **0 - 1199**



Q4. end row Distance from bottom of print area to upper right corner of box. Ranges same as *row*.








Q5. end col Distance from left edge of print area to upper right corner of box. Ranges same as *column*.



Q6. *thickness* Using the chart below for reference, write the desired line thickness (**1 - 99**) in box **Q6**. Measure in dots.

NOTE: Line thickness fills upward on horizontal lines, or to the right on vertical lines.

Dots	Thickness
1	
10	
24	
48	
96	

Q7. *"pattern"* Line pattern. Enter "".

Example Q,240,80,270,130,3,""↓

Defines a box field starting at row 240, column 80. It ends at row 270, column 130. It has a thickness of 3 dots.

DEFINING FIELD OPTIONS

4

This chapter provides a reference for defining

- ◆ field options in formats
- ◆ check digit packets.

Applying Field Options

Field options further define text and bar code fields. The text, constant text, or bar code field must be previously defined *before* you can apply any field option to it. Define options immediately after the field to which they apply.

Combining Field Options

You can use more than one option with most fields. When you use multiple options for the same field, you must place the options in the order you want to apply them to your format.

Restrictions

Some options cannot be used together. See the following sections addressing individual options for specific combinations to avoid.

Example R,1,3,1,3,1,1 |

Syntax R,option#,parameter...parameter |

R1. R Indicates field option header.

R2. option# Option number:
 1 Define Fixed Characters
 4 Copy Data
 30 Pad Data
 31 Calculate Check Digit
 50 Define Bar Code Densities
 51 Define Security and Truncation of PDF417 Bar Codes
 52 Define Width or Length of PDF417 Bar Codes
 60 Define Incrementing/Decrementing Fields

R3. parameter(s) Varies per option. See the following option descriptions.

Option 1 (Fixed Data)

Fixed data is information (a company name or store number) you want to print on all labels. You can define fixed characters for an entire field or for part of a field.

Syntax `R,1,"fixed char" |`

R1. R Option Header.

R2. 1 Option 1.

R3. fixed char Characters to insert. Enclose in quotation marks. If you are defining fixed characters for part of a field, place underscores(_) in non-fixed positions. Any spaces in the phrase are fixed characters. Range **0** to **2710**.

Underscore characters are stripped out and the data is compressed if no data is supplied by the batch and the field length is variable.

Example `R,1," _ _ _%$_ _ _ _ _" |`

Uses fixed characters (%) in positions 4 and 5. The other positions are variable.

Example `R,1,"MONARCH" |`

"MONARCH" appears as a fixed field in this example.

To fill in the non-fixed portion of the field, see "Defining Batch Data Fields" in Chapter 6. As an alternative, you can apply Option 4 to copy data into the non-fixed character positions.

Option 4 (Copy Data)

You can create a field that uses data from another field. This is useful for creating merged fields or sub-fields. You can copy the information from multiple fields into one field by applying the copy procedure more than once. Copy data is the only option you can apply to a field more than once.

The maximum number of characters defined in box **T3** or **B3** must allow for the number of characters you will place in the field, including any price, check digit, or fixed characters inserted by the printer. The maximum number of characters in the field into which data is copied cannot exceed **2710** or the maximum number of characters permitted by the **bar code**.

When copying from more than one field, copy
into the destination field from left to right.

Syntax

```
R,4,src fld,src start,# to copy,dest  
start,copy code |
```

R1. R Field Option Header.

R2. 4 Option **4**.

R3. src fld Field number from which data is copied. Range: **0** to **999**.

R4. src start Position number in the source field of the first character to be copied. Character positions are numbered **1** to **2710**, starting from the left.

R5. # to copy Number of characters to copy. Range: **1** to **2710**.

R6. dest start Position number where copied characters are to begin printing in the destination field. Range: **1** to **2710**.

R7. copy code Copy Method.

- 1 Copy field as is (including price symbols, pad characters, check digits, etc.).
- 2 Copy unformatted data (without price characters, pad characters, etc.).

Example R,4,3,1,3,1,1 !

Copies data from field #3, starting at the first position and copying three characters. In the destination field, the information is placed in position 1 and copied as formatted data.

Merging Fields

You can copy data to merge the contents of fields. Use the copy data option as many times as necessary to copy all the appropriate fields into the merged field.

In the following example, two text and two non-printable fields are shown. Data from these fields is merged to form field 5, and is then printed as a bar code.

Field	Data	Field Type
1	203	Non-printable
2	339	Non-printable
3	8	Text
4	BLUE	Text
5	2033398BLUE	Bar Code

To create this sequence:

1. Define fields 1, 2, 3, and 4.
2. Define field 5 as a bar code. Allow enough characters in the bar code field to hold all the copied characters.
3. Apply Option 4 to field 5 once for every source field.

Sub-Fields

You can copy a segment of data from one field into a new location, called a sub-field. For example, extract part of the data in a bar code and display it in text form in a sub-field. Then, use the copy data option.

Option 30 (Padding Data)

You can add characters to one side of a field to "pad" the field. Padding allows you to fill in the remaining spaces when the entered data does not fill an entire field.

If a variable length field is not completely filled with batch data, this option fills the remaining positions in the field with the character designated by Option 30.

Syntax R,30,L/R,"character" |

R1. R Option Header.

R2. 30 Option **30**.

R3. L/R Indicates type of padding

 L Pad field on left side

 R Pad field on right side

R4. "character" Pad character must be within the **0 - 255** decimal range and enclosed inside quotation marks.

NOTE: Do not use on fixed length fields.

Example R,30,L,"X" |

Pads data with an "X" on the left side of the field.

Sample Use for Padding

If you have a variable length bar code that you want to occupy a fixed amount of space on the supply, use pad characters. If the maximum number of characters in the bar code is 15, but the batch record only has 10 characters, the padding option fills the remainder of the field with pad characters.

Option 31 (Calculate Check Digit)

The printer generates a check digit if you apply Option 31 to the field. You cannot use this option if the field contains a UPC, EAN, or Code 39 (with the MOD43 check digit) bar code.

Syntax R,31,gen/ver,check digit # p

R1. R Option Header.

R2. 31 Option **31**.

R3. gen/ver Enter **G** to generate a check digit.

R4. check digit # Specifies a check digit scheme. Enter a number that identifies a check digit scheme that has been defined. For more information, see "Using Check Digits." Range: **1 - 10**.

Example R,31,G,5 p

Generates a check digit using the previously defined check digit scheme 5.

Option 50 (Bar Code Density)

You can apply this option to bar code fields when you want to create custom densities. When you apply this option, it overrides the density value in the bar code field.

When using this option, set the density parameter in your bar code field to the default value. You can only use this option once for each bar code field. This option overrides the density selected in the bar code field.

Bar codes produced using Option 50 may not be scannable. The additional character gap, narrow space, and wide space parameters are valid **only** with Code 39 and Codabar. If these parameters are specified for any other bar codes, they will be ignored by the printer. Do not use Option 50 with UPC or EAN bar codes.

Syntax `R,50,narrow,wide,gap,nar_space,wide_space`
 `|`

R1. R Field Option Header.

R2. 50 Option **50**.

R3. narrow Dot width of the narrow element. Range: **1 - 99**.

R4. wide Dot width of the wide element. Range: **1 - 99**.

R5. gap Additional dot space between characters. Enter a value of **1 - 99**. (Code 39 and Codabar only.)

R6. nar_space Additional dot width of the narrow bar code space. (Code 39 and Codabar only). Range: **1 - 99**.

R7. wide_space Additional dot width of the wide bar code space. (Code 39 and Codabar only). Range: **1 - 99**.

Example `R,50,4,8,4,4,8 |`

Creates a custom bar code density with a narrow element of 4 dots, a wide element of 8 dots, a gap of 4 dots, 4 additional dot widths for the narrow bar code space, and 8 additional dot widths for the wide bar code space (if this is a Code 39 or Codabar bar code).

Option 51 (PDF417 Security/Truncation)

You can define a security level and choose whether or not to truncate a PDF417 bar code. Higher security levels add data to a bar code, improving scan reliability. Some damaged bar codes may still be scannable if the security level is high enough. You can use this option to create standard PDF417 bar codes or use the truncated option to create a narrower bar code. This option can appear only once per PDF417 field, in any order, following the bar code field.

As the security level is increased, so is the size of your PDF417 bar code. For each level increased, the bar code will double in size.

Syntax `R,51,security,stand/default !`

R1. R Option Header.

R2. 51 Indicates Option **51**.

R3. security Security level ranges from **0 - 8** (**0** is the default).

Higher security levels add data to a bar code, improving scan reliability. Some damaged bar codes may still be scannable if the security level is high enough.

R4. stand/def Truncation selector. Valid values:
S (default) a standard PDF417 bar code
T truncated

Example `R,51,2,S !`

Defines a security level of 2 for a standard PDF417 bar code.

Option 52 (PDF417 Width/Length)

This option defines the image width or length of a PDF417 bar code. If you define a fixed number of columns (width), the bar code expands in length. If you define a fixed number of rows (length), the bar code expands in width.

Column value does not include start/stop or left/right indicator columns.

If this option does not immediately follow the PDF417 bar code field, the default settings are used. You can only use this option once per PDF417 bar code field.

Syntax `R,52,row/column,dimension !`

R1. R Option Header.

R2. 52 Indicates Option **52**.

R3. row/column Indicates if you are defining the number of rows or columns.
R Row
C Column

If you specify rows, the bar code expands in columns,
or vice versa.

R4. dimension The number of rows or columns defined for the bar code. The default is **4**. Valid values:
3 - 90 for rows
1 - 30 for columns

Example R,52,C,10 |

Defines the column width of 10, which expands the PDF417 bar code length by 10.

Option 60 (Incrementing/Decrementing Fields)

You may have an application, such as serial numbers, in which you need a numeric field to increment (increase in value) or decrement (decrease in value) on successive tickets within a single batch. Incrementing or decrementing can be applied to **numeric** data only. If you have a field that includes letters and digits, apply incrementing or decrementing to only the portion of the field that contains digits.

Syntax R,60,I/D,amount,l pos,r pos |

R1. R Option Header.

R2. 60 Option **60**.

R3. I/D I incrementing field
 D decrementing field

R4. amount Amount to increase or decrease. Range: **0 - 999**.

R5. l pos Leftmost position in inc/dec portion of field. If this value is not entered, the default value **1** is used. Range: **0 - 2710**.

R6. r pos Rightmost position in inc/dec portion of field. If this value is not used, the entire field length is used as the default. Range: **0 - 2710**.

Example R,60,I,5,1,6 |

Increments a field by 5 each time the field is printed. The field increments beginning with the first left position and ending with the sixth position.

Fixing the First Number in the Incrementing Sequence

There are two ways to enter the first number in the incrementing sequence. You can use batch data to define the first number as a fixed character. The first number in the sequence must contain the same amount of digits as the highest number to be counted. For example, to count the numbers **1 - 999**, the first number in the sequence must be entered as **001**.

Using Check Digits

Check digits are typically used to ensure that a text or bar code field scans correctly. If you apply Option 31, the printer calculates a check digit. A check digit scheme determines how the printer calculates a check digit. When you define a check digit scheme, you assign a number to identify it. This number is later entered in box **R4** when you apply Option 31 to a field. You can use check digits with text or bar code fields. Check digit calculations are performed on *numeric* data only.

Do not use check digits with price fields. Do not define a check digit scheme for these bar codes, because they have predefined check digits: UPC, EAN, Code 39 (with the MOD43 check digit), and Code 93.

Syntax {A,selector,action,device,modulus,
 fld_length,D/P,"weights" | }

- A1. *A* Check Digit Header.
- A2. *selector* Assign a number from **1 - 10** to this check digit formula.
- A3. *action* The action to perform. Enter **A** to add the check digit scheme.
- A4. *device* Device. Use **R**.
- A5. *modulus* Number from **2 - 11**. The modulus is used to divide the sum of products or the sum of digits.
- A6. *fld_length* The maximum number of characters the field will contain.
Range: **0 - 2710**.

- A7. *D/P* Algorithm. The algorithm determines how the check digit is calculated. Options:
D sum of digits
P sum of products
- A8. *"weights"* String of digits used for calculation. A weight string is a group of two or more numbers that is applied to a field. The number of digits in this string should equal the number in *fld_length*. Enclose in quotation marks. Range: **0 - 2710**.

Example {A,1,A,R,10,5,P,"65432" | }

Adds check digit scheme number 1 to the printer's memory. The modulus is 10, the maximum number of characters in the field is 5. The check digit is calculated by using the Sum of Products and the string of digits used in the calculation is "65432."

Sum of Products Calculation

This is an example of how the printer uses Sum of Products to calculate a check digit for this data:

5 2 3 2 4 5 2 1 9

1. Weights are applied to each digit, starting with the last digit in the weight string. They are applied right to left, beginning at the right-most position of the field. Remember, a weight string must contain at least two different numbers. This example has a weight string of **1,2,3,4**:

field:	5	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	9
weight string:	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

2. Each digit in the field is multiplied by the weight assigned to it:

field:	5	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	9
weight string:	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
products:	20	2	6	6	16	5	4	3	36

- Next, the product of each digit is added together. This is the sum of the products.

$$20 + 2 + 6 + 6 + 16 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 36 = 98$$

- Divide the sum of the products by the modulus (**10** in this case), only to the whole number. The balance is called the remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 10 \overline{)98} \\ \underline{90} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

- Subtract the remainder from the modulus.

The result becomes the check digit. In this case, the check digit is **2**.

$$10 - 8 = 2$$

Sum of Digits Calculation

This is an example of how the printer uses Sum of Digits to calculate a check digit for this data:

5 2 3 2 4 5 2 1 9

- Weights are applied to each digit, starting with the last digit in the weight string. They are applied right to left, beginning at the right-most position of the field. Remember, a weight string must contain at least two different numbers. This example has a weight string of **1,2,3,4**:

field:	5	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	9
weight string:	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

- Each digit in the field is multiplied by the weight assigned to it:

field:	5	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	9
weight string:	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
products:	20	2	6	6	16	5	4	3	36

- Next, the digits of the products are added together. Two-digit products are treated as two separate digits.
This is the sum of the digits.

$$2 + 0 + 2 + 6 + 6 + 1 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 3 + 6 = 44$$

- Divide the sum of the digits by the modulus (**10** in this case), only to the whole number. The balance is called the remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 10 \overline{)44} \\ \underline{40} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

- Subtract the remainder from the modulus.

The result becomes the check digit. In this case, the check digit is **6**.

$$10 - 4 = 6$$

CREATING GRAPHICS

5

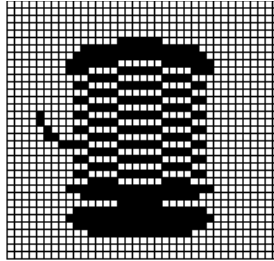
This chapter provides information on how to

- ◆ map out the graphic image using the hexadecimal (hex) or run length method.
- ◆ create a graphic packet using a graphic header, bitmap, duplicate, next-bitmap, text, constant text, line, and box fields.
- ◆ place a graphic image into a format.

You can use graphic packets to create bitmapped images. To include a graphic packet within your format, your format must contain a graphic field. See "Placing the Graphic in a Format" for more information.

Overview of Bitmapped Images

A printed image is formed through a series of dots. Each square on the grid below represents a dot on the printhead. The graphic image is created by blackening dots in a specific pattern. You can print varying shades of gray according to the concentration of dots on the image. When the dots are printed together, the end result is a graphic image.



Determining a Method

You can use one of two methods to map out your graphic image:

Hex Method

The dot sequences are segmented into binary numbers and then converted to hex numbers.

A graphic using gray-scaling, several slanted lines, or several vertical lines typically translates more efficiently with hex representation.

Run Length Encoding Method

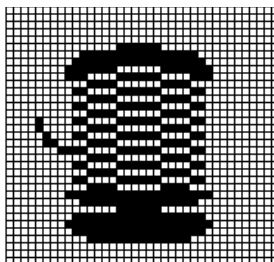
The dot sequences are segmented into black and white strings within a row. The total count of each white string is converted to a lower-case letter, corresponding to numeric value. The total count of each black string is converted to an uppercase letter, corresponding to numeric value. This method can reduce imaging time for graphics that contain repetitive rows of dots. A graphic with horizontal lines or very few white-to-black borders typically translates more efficiently with run length encoding.

The most efficient encoding method depends on how complicated your graphic image is and whether or not imaging time is a concern. You may want to experiment with both encoding methods to get optimal performance.

Designing Bitmapped Images

Once you determine the encoding method to use, you can begin mapping out your graphic image.

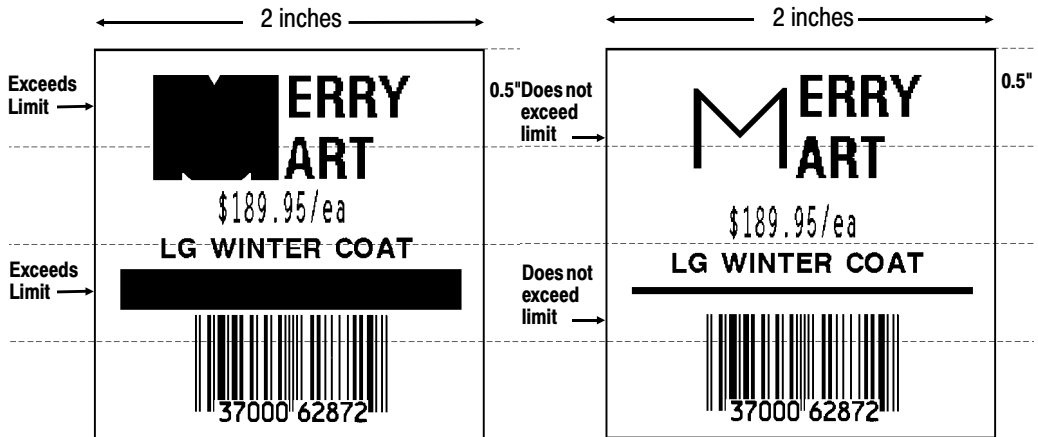
—
The image that you map must be an upside
down mirror image of the final result.
—



Special Considerations

Solid black print cannot exceed 25% of any given square inch of the supply. If the black print exceeds this limit, you may lose data or damage the printhead.

In the first label, the large "M" logo and thick black line exceed the allowed black to white print ratio. In the second label, the large "M" logo does not exceed the black to white print ratio.



Using the Hex Method

The following steps explain how to derive a hex character string from a bitmapped graphic.

Each square on the grid represents a dot. A black square indicates the dot is ON, and a white square indicates the dot is OFF. A sequence of binary numbers, called a bit pattern or bitmap, determines what dots are on and off. The numbers "0" and "1" are used for this purpose. The number "1" turns a dot on and "0" turns a dot off.

[illegible][illegible]

3. One row at a time, convert each group of eight binary digits to hex.

starting at position 49 ...

00111111 = 3F

11111111 = FF

11111111 = FF

11110000 = F0

4. Write the hex values for each row as a continuous string.

row 1, position 49 = 03FFFFFF000000

5. Repeat steps 3 through 4 for each row on the grid.

6. Insert the hex values in syntax format.

Using the Run Length Encoding Method

The following steps explain how to derive a run length character string from a bitmapped graphic.

Each square on the grid represents a dot. A black square indicates the dot is ON, and a white square indicates the dot is OFF.

For visual clarity, the following example shows "1" to indicate when a square is ON, and "0" to indicate when a square is OFF. You do not have to convert your dots when using the run length method.

3. Write the letter codes in sequence, uninterrupted, for each row.

```
(row 1,position 50) Z  
(row 2,position 39) KzI  
(row 3,position 34) EzsF  
(row 4,position 30) DpZoD  
.  
.
```

If the end of the line specifies OFF dots (lower-case letters), the ending lower-case letters can be omitted. For example, uZFu can be written as uZF.

4. Repeat steps 1 through 5 for each row on the grid.
5. Insert the code values in syntax format.

Determining How to Store the Image

Once you have mapped out your graphic image, determine how you want to store it. You have two options:

- ◆ RAM
- ◆ Temporary Storage

Using RAM

You should use RAM when the graphic image is used by several formats, because you only have to send the graphic image once. This eliminates the need to send the graphic image repeatedly. See "Placing the Graphic in a Format," for more information about using the graphic packet in a format. Graphics smaller than approximately 1/2 inch by 1/2 inch can be stored in printer RAM and referenced by the graphic ID number.

Graphics are stored in the image buffer and remain there until another format is sent or the printer is turned off.

Using Temporary Storage

You should use temporary storage when the graphic image is used only in one format or your graphic image is very large. Graphic data in temporary storage is held in the image buffer until the graphic is printed. Then, it is cleared from memory when you send a new or updated batch. You can use the same graphic image multiple times on a format. Send the graphic image to the printer after the format to which it applies.

If a graphic is stored in temporary storage, do not place a graphic field in the format. This will cause an error. Instead, position the graphic image by using the row and column locations in the graphic packet header.

Image memory (temporary storage) will accept a graphic packet 1218 rows long with 811 dots per row.

Creating a Graphic Packet

Your graphic packet can contain

- ◆ bitmapped fields (for bitmapped images)
- ◆ constant text fields
- ◆ lines
- ◆ boxes.

Images using hex representation or run length encoding are bitmapped images. See "Designing Bitmapped Images" to design your bitmapped image.

Once you design your graphic image, you are ready to define a graphic packet. This packet generates the graphic image you use in a format.

Positioning the Graphic Image

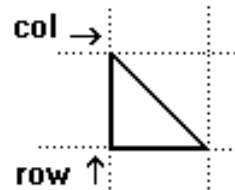
This section explains how to position the graphic image within a graphic packet header, a field of a graphic packet, or within a format.

Within the Graphic Packet Header

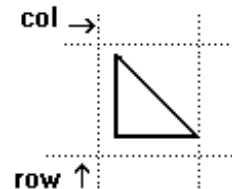
When you are using RAM, the row and column parameters in the graphic header are usually 0,0, because placement is controlled by the graphic field in your format. This is especially true when designing a compliance label overlay.

When you are using temporary storage, these parameters control the placement of the graphic image on the supply.

The area enclosed within the dotted lines represents the graphic image starting at 0,0 (as defined in the graphic header).



If you want a fixed amount of white space around your graphic image, use something other than 0 for row and/or column.

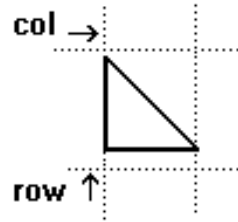


The area enclosed within the dotted lines represents the graphic image starting at 0,0 with a fixed amount of white space (10,10) around the graphic image.

Within the Field

In a bitmap, constant text, line, or box field, the row and column parameters control where an individual field or bitmapped row begins in relation to the coordinates defined in the graphic header.

The bottom of the triangle in this example represents the first field of the graphic packet starting at 10,0.

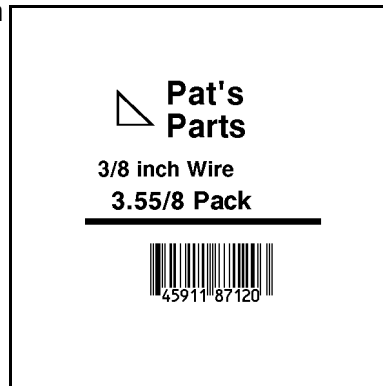


Within a Format

When you define the graphic field within your format, the row and column parameters represent where on the format to place the graphic image.

If you are placing a graphic (a logo, for example) within a certain area on your supply, enter the starting position (bottom left corner) of the graphic image.

This label shows the triangle "logo" beginning (the bottom left corner) at 155, 33 as defined in the graphic field.



Defining the Graphic Header

Every graphic packet must contain a graphic header. This is the first thing you enter. It identifies and provides important measurement and formatting information for the graphic. Bitmap, duplicate, next-bitmap, constant text, line, and box fields follow the graphic header, if they are used.

Syntax {G,graphID,action,device,units,row,col,mode,"name" }

G1. G Graphic Header.

G2. graphID Unique number from **0 - 999** to identify the graphic image.

<i>G3. action</i>	The action to perform to the graphic. Options: A Add the graphic. C Clear the graphic from the printer.
<i>G4. device</i>	Graphic storage device: R Volatile RAM (format must contain a graphic field) T Temporary Storage
<i>G5. units</i>	Unit of measure. Options: E English, measured in 1/100 inches M Metric, measured in 1/10 mm G Graphic, measured in dots. For bitmapped graphics, use G.
<i>G6. row</i>	Distance between the bottom of the graphic image area and the first bitmap line. This is usually 0, unless you want a fixed amount of white space around the graphic image. See "Positioning the Graphic Image," for more information. English 0 - 999 Metric 0 - 2539 203 Dots 0 - 2029 300 Dots 0 - 2699
<i>G7. column</i>	Distance between the left edge of the graphic image area and the left edge of first bitmap line. This is usually 0, unless you want a fixed amount of white space around the graphic image. See "Positioning the Graphic Image," for more information. English 0 - 399 Metric 0 - 1015 203 Dots 0 - 811 300 Dots 0 - 1199
<i>G8. mode</i>	Imaging mode. Enter 0 .
<i>G9. "name"</i>	Graphic name (optional), 0-8 characters, enclose within quotation marks.

Example {G,99,A,R,G,0,0,0,"99Wire" }

Adds a graphic image identified by number 99 to volatile RAM. The graphic uses dot measurement. The image will be placed according to the row and column parameters in the graphic field. The imaging mode is 0 and the image is called 99Wire.

Creating Bitmap Fields

This defines one row of dots, starting at a specific row and column within the graphic image. Each unique row of dots requires a bitmap field. A bitmap field can later be repeated by using a duplicate field.

Syntax `B,row,column,algorithm,"data" |`

B1. B Bitmap Field.

B2. row Distance (in dots) from the graphic image's bottom margin to the bitmap line.

English **0 - 999**
Metric **0 - 2539**
203 Dots **0 - 2029**
300 Dots **0 - 2699**

B3. column Distance (in dots) from the graphic image's left edge to the bitmap line.

English **0 - 399**
Metric **0 - 1015**
203 Dots **0 - 811**
300 Dots **0 - 1199**

B4. algorithm Coding method for bitmap data:

H Hex Representation
R Run Length Encoding

B5. data Character string made up of hex or run length encoding. Do not put spaces or any other character between the numbers. Range: **0 2710**.

Example `{B,39,56,H,"3FFFFFFF0" |`

Defines a bitmapped graphic field. The image begins 39 dots from the bottom and 56 dots from the left edge of the graphic area. Hex representation is used.

Creating Next-Bitmap Fields

This field uses the previous field's row and column locations. It allows you to use the bitmap or duplicate field data without having to recalculate row and column locations. This field represents one row of dots on the image.

Syntax `N,adjdir,adjamt,algorithm,"data" |`

N1. *N* Next-Bitmap Field.

N2. *adjdir* Increments or decrements the row count. Inserts the duplicate line after or before the current row.

0 Increments (inserts after)
1 Decrements (inserts before)
For example:
 `B,50,35,R,"GsSsG" |`
 `N,0,R,"DpZoD" |`
 prints a next-bitmap field on row 51 at column 35.

N3. *adjamt* Amount of row adjustment in dot rows. Using **0** overwrites the same line. Range: **0 - 999**.

N4. *algorithm* Coding method for bitmap data:

H Hex Representation
R Run Length Encoding

N5. *"data"* Character string made up of hex or run length encoding. Do not put spaces or any other character between the hex numbers or run length code letters. Range: **0 - 2710**.

Example `B,39,56,H,"3FFFFFF0" |`
 `N,0,1,H,"000000E00000" |`

Defines a next-bitmap graphic field beginning on row 40. The row count increments by 1. Hex representation is used.

Creating Duplicate Fields

If a line of data is identical to a previous bitmap or next-bitmap field, the duplicate field allows you to repeat the dot sequence without retyping the data. A duplicate field represents one row of dots on the image.

Duplicate fields are useful when you have a
graphic with a lot of repetition.

Syntax `D,adjdir,adjamt,count |`

D1. D Duplicate Field.

D2. adjdir Increments or decrements the row count. Inserts the duplicate line after or before the current row.

0 Increments (inserts after)

1 Decrements (inserts before)

 For example:

`B,50,35,R,"GsSsG" |`

`D,0,20,2 |`

 inserts row 50 again at row 70 and row 90. Rows 70 and 90 do not have to be defined later.

D3. adjamt Amount of row adjustment in dot rows. Range for 203 dpi: **0 - 999**; range for 300 dpi: **0 - 2699**. The above example adjusts the duplicate field to image on row 70 and 90 (adding 20 to the current row count).

D4. count Number of times to duplicate the line. Range: **0 - 999**.

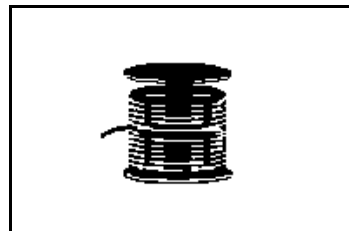
Example `B,117,24,H,"03FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFC" |`
 `D,0,1,2 |`

Defines a duplicate field that is imaged after the bitmap line. This field duplicates the preceding bitmap line twice (at row 118 and 119).

You can use constant text, line, or box fields in a graphic packet to create a compliance label overlay. See Chapter 3, "Defining Fields," for more information about these fields.

Sample Hex Graphic Packet

```
{G,99,A,R,G,0,0,0,"99WIRE"  
B,39,48,H,"3FFFFFF0" |  
B,40,32,H,"01FFC000000FF8" |  
B,41,32,H,"3E0000000000FC0" |  
B,42,24,H,"03C0003FFFFFF0000F" |  
B,43,24,H,"7C3FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE1F0" |  
B,44,16,H,"0183FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF06" |  
B,45,16,H,"018FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFEE" |  
B,46,16,H,"01FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFEE" |  
B,47,16,H,"01FFFFFF80001FFFFFFFFE" |  
B,48,16,H,"01FFFFFF0000000007FFFC" |  
B,49,24,H,"7F800007FFFF00003FF0" |  
B,50,24,H,"1FC00007FFFF00001FC0" |  
D,0,4,4 |  
B,51,24,H,"1C03FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE01C0" |  
D,0,4,4 |  
B,52,32,H,"3FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE1C0" |  
D,0,4,4 |  
B,53,24,H,"03FFF0000000007FFE" |  
D,0,4,4 |  
B,70,0,H,"0400001FC00007FFFF00001FC0" |  
B,71,0,H,"0600001C03FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE01C0" |  
B,72,0,H,"030000003FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE1C0" |  
B,73,0,H,"01000003FFF0000000007FFE" |  
B,74,8,H,"FC001C03FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE00C0" |  
B,75,8,H,"FE00003FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE0C0" |  
B,76,8,H,"1FF803FFF0000000007FFE" |  
B,77,8,H,"0FFFCFFC00000000000001C0" |  
B,78,16,H,"FFDF000FFFFFFFFF8003C0" |  
B,79,16,H,"7FFFC00007FFFF00001FC0" |  
B,80,24,H,"1C03FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE01C0" |  
D,0,4,4 |  
B,81,32,H,"3FFFFFFFFFFFFFFE1C0" |  
D,0,4,4 |  
B,82,24,H,"03FFF0000000007FFE" |  
D,0,4,3 |  
B,83,24,H,"1FC00007FFFF00001FC0" |  
D,0,4,3 |  
B,98,24,H,"03FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF0" |  
B,99,24,H,"07FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFC" |  
B,100,24,H,"1FF9FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF" |  
B,101,24,H,"3FFE0007FFFF8000FF80" |  
B,102,24,H,"391E0027FFFF803FFFC0" |  
B,103,24,H,"1C7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFC0" |  
B,104,24,H,"1FC1FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF1FC0" |
```



```

B,105,24,H,"0FFDFFFFFFFFFFFFE0FF" |
B,106,24,H,"FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF8" |
B,107,32,H,"3FFFFFFFFFFFFFE0" |
B,108,32,H,"03FFFFFFFFFFFFF" |
B,109,48,H,"07FFFF80" |
D,0,1,2 |
B,111,48,H,"FFFFFFFF" |
B,112,32,H,"FFFF00000000FFE0" |
B,113,24,H,"078000FFFFFFFFF001F" |
B,114,24,H,"78FFFFFFFFFFFFFE060" |
B,115,16,H,"0187FFFFFFFFFFFFFC18" |
B,116,16,H,"027FFFFFFFFFFFFF2" |
B,117,16,H,"03FFFFFFFFFFFFFC" |
D,0,1,2 |
B,120,16,H,"01FFFFFFFFFFFFF8" |
B,121,24,H,"FEFFFFFFFFFFFFFE0" |
B,122,24,H,"07FFFFFFFFFFFFFC" |
B,123,32,H,"FFFFFFFFFFFFC0" |
B,124,32,H,"01FFFFFFFFF8" | }

```

Sample Run Length Graphic Packet

```

{G,99,A,R,G,0,0,0,"99WIRE" |
B,39,50,R,"Z" |
B,40,39,R,"KzI" |
B,41,34,R,"EzsF" |
B,42,30,R,"DpZoD" |
B,43,25,R,"EdZZEdE" |
B,44,23,R,"BeZZMeB" |
B,45,23,R,"BcZZW" |
B,46,23,R,"ZZZA" |
B,47,23,R,"ZDsZE" |
B,48,24,"TzkU" |
B,49,25,"HtRqJ" |
B,50,27,"GsSsG" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,51,27,"ChZWgC" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,52,34,R,"ZZEdC" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,53,30,R,"NzkN" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,70,5,R,"AuGsSsG" |
B,71,5,R,"BtChZWgC" |
B,72,6,R,"DxZZEdC" |
B,73,7,R,"CtNzkN" |

```



```

B,74,8,R,"FmChZWhC" |
B,75,8,R,"GsZZEdC" |
B,76,11,R,"JiNzkN" |
B,77,12,R,"NbJzzeC" |
B,78,16,R,"JaElZKmD" |
B,79,17,R,"QsSsG" |
B,80,27,R,"ChZWgC" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,81,34,R,"ZZEdC" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,82,30,R,"NzkN" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,83,27,R,"GsSsG" |
D,0,4,4 |
B,98,30,R,"ZZJ" |
B,99,29,R,"ZZM" |
B,100,27,R,"JbZZE" |
B,101,26,R,"MnToI" |
B,102,26,R,"CbHnTiP" |
B,103,27,R,"CcZZC" |
B,104,27,R,"GeZWcG" |
B,105,28,R,"JaZReH" |
B,106,32,R,"ZZI" |
B,107,34,R,"ZZE" |
B,108,38,R,"ZQ" |
B,109,53,R,"T" |
D,0,1,2 |
B,111,48,R,"ZF" |
B,112,33,R,"PzfK" |
B,113,29,R,"CpZBoE" |
B,114,25,R,"DcZZGfB" |
B,115,23,R,"BdZZMeB" |
B,116,22,R,"AbZZVbA" |
B,117,22,R,"ZZZB" |
D,0,1,2 |
B,120,23,R,"ZZZ" |
B,121,25,R,"ZZV" |
B,122,29,R,"ZZM" |
B,123,32,R,"ZZF" |
B,124,39,R,"ZT" | }

```


Placing the Graphic in a Format

To include a graphic within a format:

1. Design the graphic image as shown in "Designing Bitmapped Images."
2. If you are using RAM, place a graphic field in the format file to reference the graphic. See the following section, "Defining the Graphic Field," for more information.

If you are using temporary storage, you do not need a graphic field in your format to reference the graphic image.

3. Download all the necessary packets (check digit, format, etc.).
4. Send the graphic file to the printer, if you have not already done so. See "Creating a Graphic Packet" for more information.

Defining the Graphic Field

The graphic field in a format references the graphic image by the graphID in the graphic header.

This field is required only if the graphic will be stored in RAM.

Syntax `G,graphID,row,col,mode,rotation |`

G1. G Graphic Field.

G2. graphID Unique number from **0** - **999** to identify the graphic image.

G3. row Distance between the bottom of the print area on the supply to the bottom of the graphic image. Measured in selected units.

English	0 - 999	203 Dots	0 - 2029
Metric	0 - 2539	300 Dots	0 - 2699

The row specified in the constant text, bitmap, line, or box field is added to the row value above to determine the actual position in the format.

G4. column Distance between the left edge of the print area on the supply and the left edge of the graphic. Measured in selected units.

English	0 - 399	203 Dots	0 - 811
Metric	0 - 1015	300 Dots	0 - 1199

The column specified in the constant text, bitmap, line, or box field is added to the col value above to determine the actual position in the format.

G5. mode Imaging mode. Enter **0**.

G6. rotation The orientation of the graphic on the supply. Enter **0**.

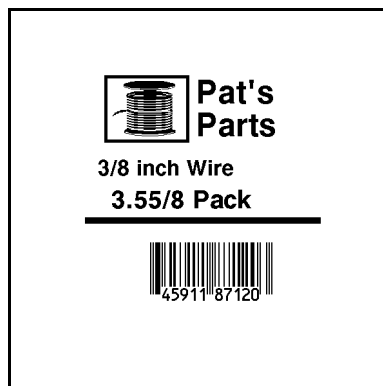
Example `G,57,0,0,0,0 |`

Defines a graphic field that is identified by the number 57. The image begins at 0,0. The imaging mode is 0 and there is no rotation.

Sample Bitmap Graphic Image

The following format shows the graphic packets (hex and run length) in a sample format.

```
{F,2,A,R,E,200,200,"FMT2" | |
G,99,132,30,0,0 |
Q,146,30,198,95,5," " |
T,1,5,V,175,100,0,1004,1,1,B,L,0,0,0 |
T,2,5,V,150,100,0,1004,1,1,B,L,0,0,0 |
T,3,15,V,120,25,0,1003,1,1,B,L,0,0,0 |
T,4,15,V,95,35,0,1003,1,1,B,L,0,0,0 |
L,S,84,15,84,195,10," " |
B,5,12,F,30,65,1,2,40,1,L,0 | }
```



PRINTING

6

This chapter describes how to

- ◆ download files to the printer
- ◆ format flash memory
- ◆ define the batch header, batch control, and batch data files
- ◆ modify formats
- ◆ create DOS batch files.

Turn on the printer and make sure it is ready to receive data before you download. See your host's documentation, system administrator, or "Downloading Methods" for information on ways to download.

When downloading, send your packets in this order:

1. Configuration packets (A-F)
2. Any of the following:
 - ◆ Check digit packets (see Chapter 4)
 - ◆ Format packets (see Chapter 3)
 - ◆ Graphic packets (see Chapter 5)
3. Batch data (see "Defining the Batch Header")

Downloading Files

To download from a PC:

1. Check that the PC and the printer are connected.
2. Check that communications have been established between the PC and the printer.
3. Send the communication settings packet to select the printer's communication settings. See "Defining the Communication Settings Packet" in Chapter 2 for more information (only used for serial communication). If you change the printer's communication settings, make sure they match those at the host before sending any packets to the printer.
4. Type this command at the DOS prompt:

`COPY LABEL1.FMT COM1` Transmits a file called "LABEL1.FMT" to COM1.

`COPY LABEL1.BCH COM1` Transmits a batch called "LABEL1.BCH" to COM1.

If you use the COPY command to download your formats, set flow control to **DTR** (not XON/XOFF). Also, do not use the MS-DOS prompt from inside Windows, because you will get a framing error.

Defining the Batch Header

Batch data is the actual information printed on the supply. Batch data fills in the format's text, bar code, and non-printable text fields.

A batch packet contains three parts:

batch header	identifies the format and how many labels to print.
batch control	defines the print job.
batch data (optional)	defines the actual information printed on the label.

A batch header begins the file. It tells which format the batch uses and how many labels to print. To record batch data, make a copy of the worksheet in Appendix D, "Format Design Tools."

Syntax {B, format#, N/U, quantity }

B1. B Batch Header.

B2. format# Format number (**0-999**) to use.

B3. N/U Controls how image is generated.

N New. Erase image and re-image all fields using online data. Any missing fields will be blank.

U Update last image with 1 or more fields. All other fields remain the same as the last queued batch.

B4. quantity Quantity to print (**1-32000**).

NOTE: Using **0** pre-images the field to reduce the imaging time for labels. See "Batch Quantity Zero Method" for more information.

Example {B,1,N,1 }

Defines a batch header that uses format #1 and reimages all fields using the online data. One label is printed with this batch.

Defining the Batch Control Field

The batch header must precede this field. The batch control field defines the print job and applies only to the batch that immediately follows.

Syntax E,feed_mode,batch_sep,print_mult,
 multi_part !

E1. E Batch Control Field.

E2. feed_mode Feed Mode. Options:

0 Continuous Feed (default)
1 On-Demand

E3. batch_sep Batch Separator. Use **0**.

E4. print_mult Number of tags (**1 - 999**) with the same image.

E5. multi_part Number of identical parts on one tag (**1 - 5**).

Example E,0,0,1,1 !

Defines a batch control field. Continuous feed mode is used and no separator prints between batches.

Defining Batch Data Fields

Batch data fields should be sent in field number order. Use continuation fields for large amounts of data. If you are using **N** (New) in the batch header, you must list all fields with your data in sequence. If you are using **U**, you need to list only those fields and data that changes from the last printed batch.

Syntax	<code>field#,"data string" | C,"continuation" |</code>
<i>field#</i>	Identifies the text, bar code, or non-printable text field in which to insert the following data. Range: 0 - 999 .
<i>"data string"</i>	Provides the actual information to appear in fields. Enclose in quotation marks. Length: 0 - 2710 characters.
<i>C</i>	Optional. Identifies information to be appended to the data string.
<i>"continuation"</i>	Optional. Provides the actual information to be added to the batch packet. Enclose in quotation marks. Use this option to break up longer fields. Length: 0 - 2710 characters.

Example

```
1,"Size 12" |  
2,"" |  
3,"Blue" |  
C,"and this would be appended." |
```

Defines a batch data field. "Size 12" prints in field #1, a blank line appears in field #2, "Blue and this would be appended" prints in field #3.

Using Special Characters in Batch Data

There are two ways to specify special characters in batch data:

- ◆ Place a tilde (~) before the character
- ◆ Use a tilde with the decimal ASCII equivalent

For example, you can use "" or ~034 to print the " character in your batch data. Use ~~ to print the ~ character in your batch data; otherwise, the tilde characters is ignored. You can also use ~XXX where XXX is the decimal equivalent or an unprintable character.

Sample Batch Data with Special Characters

{B,1,N,1 |	Decimal Character	What Prints
1,"123~034456789" |	~034 is "	123"456789
2,"~094983~'126LG4451" |	~094 is ^ ~126 is ~	^983~'LG4451

Merged or Sub-Fields

If a field is completely filled by data copied from other fields, use quotation marks without spaces between them for *data string*.

Incrementing Fields

In incrementing fields, the first number in the sequence must contain the same number of digits as the highest number to be counted. For example, to increment the numbers in a field from **1** to **999**, enter the starting number in the batch as **001**.

Entering Batch Data for QR Code

QR Code requires certain parameters at the beginning of all batch data.

Syntax "error_cor mask# data_input, char"

error_cor Level of error correction. Some damaged bar codes may still be scannable if the error correction is high enough. Options:

- H** Ultra high reliability level
- Q** High reliability level
- M** Standard level
- L** High density level

NOTE: As you increase the error correction level, the maximum number of characters (in the field) decreases.

mask# Mask number. Undefined. Leave blank or use 0.

data_input Type of data input. Options:

- A** Automatic
- M** Manual

char Type of characters. Options:
N Numeric **A** Alphanumeric
B Binary **K** Kanji

NOTE: In binary mode, the number of characters must be represented by the 4-digit number in decimal.

Example 1, "HM,N0123456789012345" |

Defines the following batch data for the QR Code: The error correction level is H, which provides very high reliability. Leave the mask number blank. The data input mode is Manual. The type of characters are Numeric and the data is 0123456789012345.

Sample QR Code

```
{F,1,A,R,E,200,200,"QRCODE" |
B,1,200,V,50,50,36,0,100,2,B,0 | }
{B,1,N,1 |
1, "HM,N0123456789012345" | }
```



Structured Append Mode

QR Code offers a mode called structured append (or concatenated) that allows you to collect data from multiple QR Code symbols and use that data elsewhere. For example, the components of a sub-assembly can have individual QR Codes and the QR Code for the entire assembly contains all the data from the individual codes. This mode also requires certain parameters at the beginning of all batch data.

Syntax "mode_id code# #of_div parity, error_cor
mask# data_input char"

mode_id Use D to indicate the structured append (or concatenated) mode.

code# Code number of the individual symbol in the concatenated set. You must use a two-digit number in decimal.

#of_div Total number of symbols in this concatenated set. You must use a two-digit number in decimal.

parity Parity byte. You must use a two-digit number in hexadecimal. There is no standard parity byte.

error_cor Error correction level. Some damaged bar codes may still be scannable if the error correction is high enough. Options:
H Ultra high reliability level
Q High reliability level
M Standard level
L High density level

NOTE: As you increase the error correction level, the maximum number of characters (in the field) decreases.

mask# Mask number. Undefined. Leave blank or use 0.

data_input Type of data input. Options:
A Automatic
M Manual

char Type of characters. Options:
N Numeric **A** Alphanumeric
B Binary **K** Kanji

NOTE: In binary mode, the number of characters must be represented by the 4-digit number in decimal.

Example

```
1, "D0205E9,Q0A," |
C, "B006qrcline," |
```

Defines the structured append mode (D) for QR Code. This is symbol (02) of a concatenated set containing (05) symbols. The parity byte is E9. The error correction level is Q, which provides a high reliability. Use 0 for the mask number. The data input mode is Automatic. The type of characters are binary (B) and there will be six (06) data characters (qrcline).

Sample QR Code using a Structured Append

```
{F,2,A,R,E,200,200,"QRCLINE2" |
B,1,200,V,50,50,36,0,100,2,B,0 | }
{B,2,N,1 |
1, "D0202E9,Q0A" |
C, "0123456789ABCD+__âôû~129~064~159
~252~224~064" | }
```



Downloading Methods

You can download the format and batch data using one of three methods: sequential, batch, and batch quantity zero.

Sequential Method

Using the sequential method, you send all your format and batch data at one time. Use this method when your application does not require operator intervention to input data. All data is sent down at one time, and the printer then images each field. As soon as the last field is imaged, your labels begin to print.

Example {Format}
 {Batch Packet}

Batch Method

This is similar to the sequential method, but it is used when you want to send multiple batches. All data for the first batch is sent at one time, and the printer then images each field. As soon as the last field for the first batch is imaged, labels begin to print. This process is repeated for each subsequent batch.

Example {Format}
 {Batch Packet}
 {Batch Packet}

Batch Quantity Zero Method

You may use the batch quantity zero method when your application requires operator intervention to enter data. While the operator is entering data, the previous field is sent with a batch quantity of zero. The printer images the field, but does not print it. After the operator enters the data for the last field, the batch quantity can be specified. The last remaining field is imaged, and the label prints almost immediately.

To use the batch quantity zero method:

1. Send the format and a batch header in one file. The first time you send the batch header, use the parameter **N** (new batch), and the parameter **0** for (zero quantity). This ensures the label is properly positioned.
The printer images constant text, line, and box fields, but does not print them.
2. Input data for each field, and send it with a batch header using the parameter **U** (batch update) and a quantity of zero. When the printer receives the data, it immediately images the field, but does not print it.
At this time, the printer is imaging all associated fields, including fields that copy from other fields.
3. Repeat step 2 for each field except the last one.
4. For the last field, input data and send a batch header with the quantity of labels you want printed. When the printer receives input for the last field, it immediately prints the labels. See "Reducing Imaging Time" in Chapter 9 for an example using the batch quantity zero method.

Modifying Formats

The optional entry method is a quick way to modify your format fields, check digit fields, and configuration packets.

Optional Entry Method

This method enables you to reset only the parameters you want to change. Commas act as placeholders for unchanged parameters. The optional entry method reduces file size and increases the speed at which files are sent to the printer.

STATUS POLLING

7


This chapter explains how to use status polling.

There are two types of Status Polling:

- ◆ Inquiry Request- information about the readiness of the printer.
- ◆ Job Request- information about the current (or last received) job downloaded to the printer.

Inquiry Request (ENQ)

An ENQ character acts as a request for printer status information. You can send an ENQ in front of, in the middle of, or immediately following any packet downloaded to the printer. An ENQ is a command that can be executed as part of a packet or sent on its own (using a communications program). An ENQ is processed immediately. The ENQ character is user defined.

The ENQ character does not appear as a visible character; however, we are representing the ENQ character as .

Inquiry Response

Printer status is returned to the host in a 3-byte (3-character) sequence. The first byte is the non-printable user-defined ENQ character, which is not visible on the response. The second and third bytes are printer status codes. See the ENQ Reference Tables for the meaning of bytes 2 and 3.

Example E AB

The status codes (A and B in this case) are ASCII equivalents to the hexadecimal bits that represent the various types of status responses. This response indicates that the printer is online (Character A) and that there is a stock fault (Character B).

Example E ??

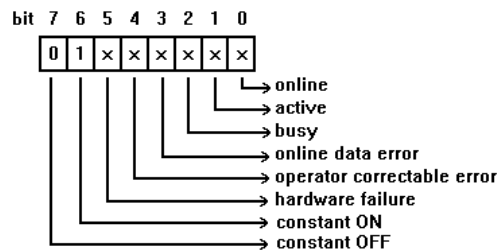
Indicates that this is the first ENQ response since the printer was turned on. Send another ENQ immediately to receive the printer's status.

Example E @@

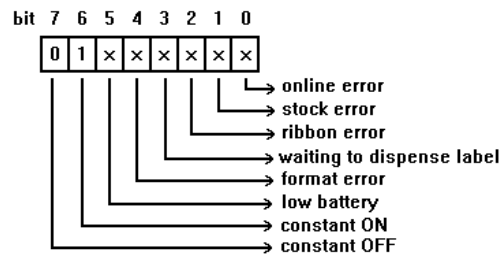
Indicates the printer is offline.

The following graphics can be used as a quick reference for the Status of Byte #2 and Byte #3. Byte #1 is the non-printable user-defined ENQ character.

Status Byte #2



Status Byte #3



ENQ Reference Table - Byte #2

Char	Const. OFF	Const. ON	Comp. Failure	Corr. Error	Online Data Error	Busy	Active	Online
	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
@	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
C	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
D	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
E	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
F	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
G	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
H	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
I	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
J	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
K	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
L	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
M	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
N	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
O	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
P	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Q	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
R	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
S	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
T	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
U	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
V	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
W	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
X	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Y	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Z	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
[	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
\	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
]	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
^	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
_	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
`	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

A "1" indicates the bit is turned on. A "0" indicates the bit is off.

ENQ Reference Table - Byte #2 (continued)

Char	Const. OFF	Const. ON	Comp. Failure	Corr. Error	Online Data Error	Busy	Active	Online
	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
a	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
b	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
c	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
d	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
e	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
f	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
g	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
h	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
i	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
j	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
k	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
l	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
m	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
n	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
o	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
p	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
q	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
r	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
s	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
t	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
u	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
v	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
w	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
x	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
y	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
z	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
{	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
|	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
}	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
~	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Dec 127	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A "1" indicates the bit is turned on. A "0" indicates the bit is off.

ENQ Reference Table - Byte #3

Char	Const. OFF	Const. ON	Low Battery	Format Error	Waiting to Dispense Label	Ribbon Fault	Stock Fault	Online Error
	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
@	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
C	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
D	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
E	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
F	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
G	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
H	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
I	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
J	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
K	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
L	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
M	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
N	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
O	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
P	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Q	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
R	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
S	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
T	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
U	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
V	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
W	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
X	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Y	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Z	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
[	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
\	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
]	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
^	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
_	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
`	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

A "1" indicates the bit is turned on. A "0" indicates the bit is off.

ENQ Reference Table - Byte #3 (continued)

Char	Const. OFF	Const. ON	Low Battery	Format Error	Waiting to Dispense Label	Ribbon Fault	Stock Fault	Online Error
	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
a	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
b	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
c	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
d	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
e	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
f	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
g	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
h	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
i	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
j	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
k	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
l	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
m	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
n	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
o	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
p	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
q	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
r	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
s	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
t	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
u	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
v	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
w	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
x	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
y	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
z	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
{	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
|	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
}	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
~	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Dec 127	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

A "1" indicates the bit is turned on. A "0" indicates the bit is off.

Job Request

A Job Request returns status information about the most recently processed print job. You can send a job request after an ENQ or batch.

You can send two levels of Job Requests:

- ◆ Numeric Error Codes Only (0, 1, or 2)
- ◆ Verbose (3 or 4)

Syntax {J, #}

Field Type	Valid Options	Description
Identifier	J	Job Status Request
request#	0 1 2 3 4	Returns ASCII coded strings or numeric error codes Returns error number Returns number of labels printed in batch

Example {J, 3}

The job response may not be immediate. If the printer has an error (out of supplies, ribbon problem, etc.), or has insufficient memory, correct the problem and then resend the job request. If the problem is not corrected, no response is returned. If a formatting error has occurred, the job request will return the status. The printer must first interpret the format and batch data before returning the response.

An ENQ can clear errors numbered less than 500. Once the error is corrected, a job request can be sent. The printer cannot accept another job request until the error is resolved.

Job Response

The Job Response varies, depending on the type of request sent to the printer. The following syntax is the response for a Job 0, 1, or 2 request.

Syntax {J, Status1, Status2, "FMT-1", "BCH-2" }

Status1 These errors stop the print job. Examples include out of stock, supply faults, or data formatting errors. These errors are numbered less than 24 on the "Job Status 0, 1, 2 Response Table," later in this chapter.

Status2 These are errors in the syntax of the MPCL data stream. Printing does not stop, but the information may not print properly. These errors are numbered greater than 24 on the "Job Status 0, 1, 2 Response Table," later in this chapter.

FMT-1/BCH-2 The format or batch number is returned.

Here is an example of a response returned to a J 0, 1, 2 request:

{ J , 8 , 0 , "FMT-1" , "BCH-2" }

Indicates that a portion of the format extends off the tag in format 1, batch 2. Refer to the "Job Status 0, 1, 2 Response Table" later in this chapter for brief explanations for J, 0, 1, 2 requests. In the above example, refer to error 8 for an explanation.

The following syntax is the response for a Job 3 request. You may need to press **FEED** before the job response is returned.

Syntax {J, "Status1 A,B", "Status2
A,B,C,D,E", "FMT-1", "BCH-2" }

"Status1 A,B" Status1 A contains the field number, in the format or batch, where an error was found. If the error is not in the format or batch, a "0" is returned.

 Status1 B contains an error number, which represents the actual printer error. The error numbers can be found in Chapter 8, "Troubleshooting."

Example {J, "2,612", }

2 is the field number where an error was found. **612** is the error number, indicating that data is missing or does not match the format definition for that field.

Error numbers found in Status1 B, always have a value equal to or greater than 500. These are considered very serious errors.

"Status2 A,B,C,D,E" contains the packet type, field type, field number, parameter, and error number.

**Status2
A- Packet Type** represents the MPCLII packet that the error occurred on. The packet could be Format (**F**), Batch (**B**), Check Digit (**A**), Graphic (**G**), or Font (**W**).

**Status2
B- Field Type** represents the MPCLII field that the error occurred on. If the packet has no fields, Status2 A will be replicated. If the error occurs before the field is identified a question mark is sent. Since the batch data is variable, a **D** is sent to indicate data.

Status2 C- Field Number	represents the field number within each packet. The packet header is the first field and each subsequent field is indicated by the field separator.
Status2 D- Parameter	represents the parameter within the field that the error occurred. The numbering begins after the field identifier.
Status2 E- Error Number	is the error that coincides with the error numbers presented in Chapter 8, "Troubleshooting."
"FMT-1/BCH-2"	The format or batch number is returned.

If more than one error occurred then only the most serious error will be acknowledged.

{ J, "", "F,B,4,6,33", "FMT-1", "BCH-2" }

Indicates that an error occurred on a bar code (**B**) field within a format (**F**) packet. The bar code field is the fourth (**4**) field in the packet. The error occurred in the sixth (**6**) parameter of the field. Error number **33** means the bar code density is invalid.

An ENQ can also clear errors numbered less than 500. Once the error is corrected, a job request can be sent. The printer cannot accept another job request until the error is resolved.

The following syntax is the response for a Job 4 request.

Syntax {J,printed,total,"FMT-1","BCH-2"}

printed the number of tags or labels already printed in the batch.

total the total number of tags or labels to be printed in the current batch.

"FMT-1/BCH-2" The format or batch number is returned.

Example {J,8,25,"FMT-3","Bch-2"}

8 out of **25** tags or labels have been printed from format number **3**.

Use a Job Request 4 when printing in the on-demand mode (purchase optional) with a large number of tags or labels from a single batch. A Job Request 4 may not be accurate if tags or labels are printed in continuous mode, because of the response time involved. A Job Request 4 is not useful in single ticket batches (printing 1 of 1) or multiple single ticket batches.

A batch has to be printing when you send the job request. You cannot use this job request on batches printing formats with incrementing fields.

Job Status 0, 1, 2 Response Table (Status 1 Codes)

Number	Meaning
0	No error
1	Stacker fault
2	Supply problem
4	Hot printhead
5	Printhead open
6	Insufficient memory
7	Ribbon problem
8	Field ## extends off tag
9	Field ## has a bad font/bar code
10	Field ## contains invalid data
11	Field ## has a graphic missing
12	Invalid communication channel
13	Invalid file type
14	All communication channels are busy
15	Receive overrun error
16	Receive parity error
17	Receive framing error
18	Receive buffer full
19	Label waiting
21	Bad dots (verifier detected a failure)
23	Low battery
24	Memory configuration packet error

Numbers 25 through 50 are
not currently in use.

Job Status 0, 1, 2 Response Table (Status 2 Codes)

Number	Meaning
51	Invalid command
52	Invalid separator value
53	Graphic not found
54	Format for batch not found
55	Quantity/Multiples out-of-range
56	Name descriptor too long
57	Invalid cut value
58	Invalid number-of-parts value
59	Invalid orientation value
60	Invalid thickness value
61	Invalid text field
62	Invalid bar code field
63	Data string too long
64	Invalid data field
65	Row greater than stock length
66	Row greater than format length
67	Column greater than printhead width
68	Column greater than format width
69	Invalid label length
70	Invalid label width
71	Invalid increment/decrement value
72	Identifier out-of-range
73	No field to create format
74	Stop location of a line is out of range
75	Syntax error
80	Can't use offline format for online batch
81	Can't queue graphic batch
82	Can't store online format
83	Can't queue online batch
84	Can't queue online clear command

TROUBLESHOOTING

8

This chapter explains how to

- ◆ print test labels
- ◆ reset the printer
- ◆ call Technical Support.

This chapter also provides explanations of your printer's errors. The errors are classified by type and are listed in order. If you have trouble loading supplies or performing maintenance, refer to your *Equipment Manual*.

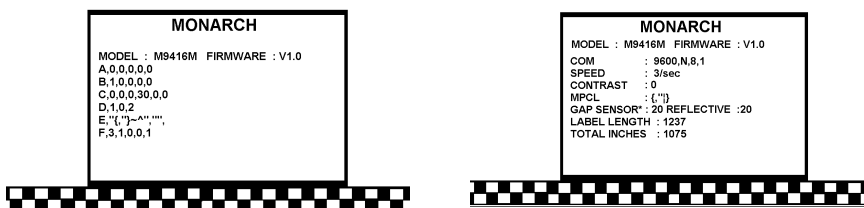
Follow the directions provided with the error description to correct the problem. If you cannot clear an error, turn off the printer, wait several seconds and then turn on the printer. Call Technical Support if you receive any error message not listed in this chapter.

If a formatting error occurs, the label prints; but data may be missing.

Printing Test Labels

To print test labels:

1. Turn off the printer.
2. Press and hold the FEED button while turning on the printer.
3. Release the FEED button when the LED is flashing orange and the printer starts advancing lines.



The test labels print. The first label shows the model number (9416M or 9416TT) and the printer's configuration by packet (A-F). See Chapter 2, "Configuring the Printer," for more information.

The second label shows the software version, communication settings, speed, contrast, gap sensor setting, label length, and total number of inches printed.

Using Data Dump

After printing test labels, this printer is in "data dump mode." To use data dump mode:

1. Turn off the printer.
2. Press and hold the FEED button while turning on the printer.
3. Release the FEED button when the printer starts advancing lines.

The test labels print.

Your printer is now in data dump mode.

4. Download the data stream you wish to "dump" (print out on a label).
5. The data stream prints out automatically when there is enough data to fill a label. Press the FEED button to print any remaining data on another label.

```
, "06/11/94" p }0      10
  D      AD
1111" p o2, "G111111" p 03, "Smith" p 04, "12345678" p 05
3, "CHECKER ID:      " p }0{B,1,N,1 p 01, "G111111
  D      D
200,100,0,1,2,1,B,L,0,3 p OC,330,20,0,1,1,1,B,L,0,
  D
0,100,0,1,1,1,B,L,0,3, "DATE RECEIVED:" p OT,5,8,V,
  D
"VIN #:" p OT,4,17,V,260,130,0,1,2,B,L,0,3 p OC,33
  D      D
,160,0,1,2,1,B,L,0,3 p OC,330,130,0,1,1,1,B,L,0,3,
  D
C,330,160,0,1,1,1,B,L,0,3, "OWNER:" p OT,3,15,F,260
  D
,3,3,2,B,L,0,3 p 08,2,9,V,330,220,4,11,080,8,L,3 p 0
  D      D
{F,1,A,R,E,400,400, "WINDSHIE" p OT,1,9,V,310,340,0
  D
```

Download another data stream to dump or press the FEED button to exit data dump mode.

Resetting Printers

Sometimes the printer receives mixed signals and loses its ability to communicate. If this happens, reset the printer and attempt communication again. To reset the printer, turn off the printer, wait 15 seconds, and turn it back on.

When you turn off the printer, all the information set through the online configuration packets (A-F) is saved. See the sections in Chapter 2, "Configuring the Printer," for more information about each packet.

If You Receive an Error Message

Any time you receive a message that is not described in this manual, or the recommended action does not solve the problem, call Technical Support.

If the PC and Printer Aren't Communicating

If your PC is having trouble communicating with your printer, follow these steps:

- ◆ Check any messages that occur at the printer and at the computer. See the following error message listing in this chapter for more information.
- ◆ Make sure you are using the correct printer cable.
- ◆ Make sure the cable is plugged into the correct port on the computer.
- ◆ Compare your printer's communications settings (especially flow control) with the settings on your PC. Your printer and PC communications should match. Print the test labels to identify the printer's communications settings.
- ◆ Make sure the printer is online (ready to receive data).

If all of the above are correct, reset your printer. Try the function again. If you still can't establish communications, call Technical Support.

Calling Technical Support

Technical support representatives are available Monday through Friday during regular business hours. Follow these steps before you call:

1. Make sure your PC and printer are properly connected.
2. Record any error messages that occurred.
3. Try to recreate the problem, if you can.
4. Check your port settings. Your problem may be corrected simply by changing the communication settings.
5. List any changes that have recently been made to the system. Try to record what you did when the problem occurred.
6. Reset your printer. For information on resetting your printer, see "Resetting Printers."

7. Reboot your computer. Refer to your computer documentation for specific instructions.
8. Print the Test labels. See "Printing Test Labels."

If these steps do not solve the problem, call Technical Support.

Have the following information ready before you call:

- ◆ computer brand name and type of software or terminal brand name and model
- ◆ Monarch printer model
- ◆ printer serial number
- ◆ support agreement, contract number, or invoice information
- ◆ customer number

Additional Diagnostics Information

For detailed printer diagnostics information, refer to your *Equipment Manual*. See Chapter 7, "Status Polling," for information on requesting printer and job status. See the following error message listing for more information.

Data Errors

A data error indicates that incorrect data was received from the host, causing the printer to ignore the entire print job. After checking the packet and correcting the problem, transmit the print job again.

The following is a list of data errors. These errors occur because data in the format, batch, check digit, font, or graphic packet is invalid.

Format Errors

Error Code	Description
001	Format ID number must be 1 - 999 .
002	Name must be 1 - 8 characters inside quotes or a printer-assigned name ("").
003	Action must be A (add) or C (clear).
004	Supply length is invalid. See "Defining the Format Header" in Chapter 3 for valid lengths.
005	Supply width is invalid. See "Defining the Format Header" in Chapter 3 for valid widths.
006	Storage device must be R (volatile RAM), T (temporary storage), or F (flash memory).
007	Unit of measure must be E (English), M (Metric), or G (Dots). See "Defining the Format Header" in Chapter 3 for information.
010	Field ID number is outside the range 0 - 999 .
011	Field length exceeds 2710 .
012	Row field position is greater than the maximum stock dimension. See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for valid row lengths.
013	Column field position is greater than the maximum stock dimension. See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for valid column widths.
014	Font style is invalid. See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 or Appendix B, "Fonts," for more information.

- 015 Character rotation must be **0** (0 degree), **1** (90 degree), **2** (180 degree), or **3** (270 degree). See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for information.
- 016 Field rotation must be **0** (0 degree), **1** (90 degree), **2** (180 degree), or **3** (270 degree). See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for information.
- 017 Field restriction must be **V** (variable) or **F** (fixed).
- 018 Code page selection defined in the field must be **0** (Internal), **1** (ANSI), **437** (DOS Page 437), or **850** (DOS Page 850).
- 020 Vertical magnification must be **1 - 7**.
- 021 Horizontal magnification must be **1 - 7**.
- 022 Color must be **B**, **D**, **O**, **R**, or **W**. See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for more information.
- 023 Intercharacter gap must be **0 - 99** dots.
- 024 Field justification must be **B** (balanced), **C** (centered), **E** (end), **L** (left), or **R** (right). See "Defining Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for more information.
- 025 Data length is too long.
- 030 Bar code height must be at least **20** (English), **51** (Metric), **40** (203 Dots), **60** (300 dots), or is not within the supply dimensions.
- 031 Human readable option must be
- 1** no CD or NS
 - 5** NS at bottom, no CD
 - 6** CD at bottom, no NS
 - 7** CD and NS at bottom
 - 8** no text
- 032 Bar code type is invalid. See "Defining Bar Code Fields" in Chapter 3 for valid options.

- 033 Bar code density is invalid. See "Defining Bar Code Fields" in Chapter 3 for the bar code density chart.
- 040 Line thickness must be **0 - 99** dots.
- 041 Line direction must be **0, 90, 180, or 270**.
- 042 End row is invalid. Line segment or box end row is defined outside of printable area.
- 043 End column is invalid. Line segment or box end column is defined outside of printable area.
- 044 Dot pattern for line or box must be "".
- 045 Line length is defined beyond the maximum length. See "Defining Line Fields" in Chapter 3 for valid lengths.
- 046 Line type must be **S** (segment) or **V** (vector).

Batch Errors

Error Code	Description
101	The format referenced by batch is not in memory.
102	Print quantity is outside the range 0 - 32000 .
104	Batch mode must be N (new) or U (update).
105	Batch separator in a batch control field must be 0 (Off).
106	Print multiple is outside the range 0 - 32000 .
108	Multiple part supply is outside the range 1 - 5 .

Option Errors

Error Code	Description
200	Option number must be 2, 4, 30, 31, 50, 51, 52 , or 60 .
201	Copy length is outside the range 1 - 2710 .
202	Copy start position must be 1 - 255 .
203	Destination start position must be 1 - 255 .
204	Source field must be 0 - 999 .
205	Copy type must be 1 (copy after rules) or 2 (copy before rules).
206	Increment/Decrement selection must be I (increment) or D (decrement).
207	Incrementing start position must be 0 - 2710 .
208	Incrementing end position must be 0 - 2710 .
209	The incrementing amount must be 0 - 999 .
210	Security value for a PDF417 bar code must be 0 - 8 . Correct the value and resend the format to the printer.
211	Narrow element value is less than 1 or greater than 99 . Correct the value and resend the format to the printer.
212	Wide element value is less than 1 or greater than 99 . Correct the value and resend the format to the printer.
213	Dimension must be 1 - 30 for a column or 3 - 90 for a row on a PDF417 bar code.
214	Truncation code must be S (standard) or T (truncated bar code).
215	Aspect code must be C (columns) or R (rows).

216	Option definition must be S (set) or T (template).
217	Input device must be D (Default), H (Host), K (Keyboard), N (None), or S (Scanner).
218	Pad direction must be L (from left) or R (from right).
219	Pad character is outside the range 0 - 255 .
220	Check digit selection must be G to generate check digit.
221	Primary or secondary price format is outside the range 1 - 15 .
222	Data type restriction is outside the range of 1 - 6 .
223	Option is not valid for the field.
224	Bar code intercharacter gap must be 0 - 99 dots. (This is also known as the additional character gap when using Option 50, Defining Bar Code Densities.)

Online Configuration Errors

Error Code	Description
251	Power up mode must be 0 (online).
252	Language selection must be 0 (English).
253	Batch separator must be 0 (off).
254	Slash zero selection must be 0 (standard zero).
255	Supply type must be 0 (black mark), 1 (die cut), or 2 (non-indexed).
256	Ribbon selection must be 0 (thermal direct) or 1 (thermal transfer).
257	Feed mode must be 0 (continuous) or 1 (on-demand).

- 258 Supply position must be **-300 - 300** dots.
- 259 Contrast adjustment must be **-390 - 156** dots.
- 260 Print adjustment must be **-99 - 99** dots.
- 261 Margin adjustment must be **-99 - 99** dots.
- 262 Speed adjustment must be **0** (default), **20** (2.0 ips), **30** (3.0 ips), **40** (4.0 ips), or **50** (5.0 ips).
- 263 Primary monetary symbol is invalid.
- 264 Secondary symbol selection must be **0** (none) or **1** (print secondary sign).
- 265 Monetary decimal places must be **0 - 3**.
- 266 Character string length in the control characters packet must be **5** (MPCL control characters) or **7** (ENQ/IMD command character)
- 267 Baud rate selection must be **0** (1200), **1** (2400), **2** (4800), **3** (9600), **4** (19200), or **5** (38400). Resend the communication settings packet.
- 268 Word length selection must be **0** (7 bits) or **1** (8 bits). Resend the communication settings packet.
- 269 Stop bits selection must be **0** (1 bits), or **1** (2 bits). Resend the communication settings packet.
- 270 Parity selection must be **0** (none), **1** (odd), or **2** (even). Resend the communication settings packet.
- 271 Flow control selection must be **0** (none), **1** (DTR), **2** (CTS/RTS), or **3** (XON/XOFF). Resend the communication settings packet.
- 272 Internal code page selection must be **0** (Internal), **1** (ANSI), **2** (DOS 437), or **3** (DOS 850).

- 282 RS232 Trailer string is too long. Use a maximum of **3** characters.
- 283 ENQ Trailer string is too long. Use a maximum of **3** characters.
- 284 The buffer type must be **T** (Transmit), **R** (Receive), **I** (Image), **F** (Format), or **D** (Downloadable Fonts).
- 285 The storage device type in the memory configuration packet must be **R** (volatile RAM).
- 286 The buffer size is invalid.
- 287 The printhead width must be **0**.
- 290 Action must be **0** (disable) for the backfeed control packet or the printer is active.
- 291 Dispense position must be **0** or the printer is active.
- 292 Backfeed distance must be **0**.

Check Digit Errors

Error Code	Description
310	Check digit scheme number must be 1 - 10 .
311	Modulus must be 2 - 11 .
314	Check digit algorithm must be D (sum of digits) or P (sum of products).

Graphic Errors

Error Code	Description
325	Duplicating direction must be 0 (insert after) or 1 (insert before) in duplicate fields for graphics.
327	Amount of row adjustment must be 0 - 999 dots in duplicate fields for graphics.
328	Duplicate count must be 0 - 999 .
340	Bitmap line encoding must be H (hex) or R (run length).
350	Font selector must be 1 - 9999 .
351	Font data length must be 68 - 16384 .
352	Insufficient font memory is available for the downloaded font.
400	The character immediately following { is invalid.
404	The number or string that is currently being processed is too long.

Communication Errors

Error Code	Description
409	The printer memory is full. Delete unnecessary formats or graphics from memory. If you are using a graphic file that is very large, consider using another mapping method (such as run length encoding) to reduce the required memory.
410	Parity on the printer does not match the parity on the host. Check the parity setting under SETUP options.

- 411 Framing error. The printer cannot communicate with the host. Make sure the host is turned on, communication cables are connected correctly, port settings are correct, and communications are active. Check the baud rate, word length, and stop bits to make sure they match those at the host. Do not toggle between Microsoft Windows and MS-DOS while using the COPY command, or you will receive a framing error. Exit Windows **before** using the COPY command. Re-transmit the data.
- 412 There is a problem with flow control between the printer and the host. Make sure the printer and the host flow control settings match (both are DTR or both are XON/XOFF). If the error persists, call Technical Support.
- 413 Online receive queue is full. Check your printer's XON/XOFF or DTR SETUP values to be sure there isn't a flow control problem.
- 414 The internal keyboard buffer is full or you need a new keypad. Call Technical Support.
- 415 The buffer size you defined exceeds the total available in your machine.
- 423 Internal software error. Call Technical Support.

Data Formatting Failures

Formatting errors indicate that a field will print incorrectly. After you have checked the data stream and corrected the data, retransmit the format and batch.

—————
For these errors, the batch still prints, but the field, font, bar code, or density may be incomplete, missing or contain incorrect data.
—————

- 574 No CD scheme or room for CD. The CD scheme in the batch does not fit the format or the field contains blanks.
- 575 The graphic included in your format could not be found.
- 611 Font, bar code or density is invalid. The font, bar code or density in the batch does not fit the format.
- 612 The data in this line of the batch is either missing or does not match the format.
- 613 Reference point off tag.
- 614 Portion of field off tag. There may be an invalid character in the packet. Make sure you did not enter **O** for **Ø**.
- 616 Dot shifting failed. A bad dot falls on a bar code that cannot be shifted. Call Technical Support.
- 618 Magnification must be **1 - 7**.
- 621 An error occurred opening the TrueType font file. Select a different font to download. If the error message persists, call Technical Support.
- 622 Not enough memory to create the downloaded TrueType characters in the scalable (vector) fonts buffer.

Machine Faults

These errors occur when there is a problem with the printer.

- 703 The printer sensed a calibration of different-sized black marks. Make sure the correct supply is loaded.
- 704 Printer has not sensed a supply mark within the specified number of inches or is out of supplies. Check the supply tracking, supply marks, black mark sensor position, and supply roll for binding.

- 750 Printhead is overheated. Turn off the printer to let the printhead cool. If the error persists, call Technical Support.
- 751 Printer did not sense a black mark when expected. The supply may be jammed.
- For these errors, Check the
- ◆ supply tracking
 - ◆ supply marks
 - ◆ black mark sensor position
 - ◆ supply roll for binding.
- If the error continues to appear, change the supply.
- 752 Printer sensed a mark in the wrong place.
- 753 Printer sensed a mark that is too long.
- 756 The printer is out of supplies. Load supplies.
- 757 Load supplies. The calibrated supply length differs by plus or minus .25 inches from the format.
- 758 Check supply. Either the supply is not seen, or the on-demand sensor is broken (purchase optional). Check for a label jam. Clear the supply path or reload supplies. This error may occur if you remove a label too quickly in on-demand mode. The printer does not recalibrate after this error.
- 762 Low battery. Recharge the battery.
- 763 Waiting to dispense label. Press FEED.
- 768 Printhead has more than 10 bad dots or is not connected. Make sure the printhead is connected.

- 790 The printer is busy. Turn off the printer. Wait two seconds and turn it back on. Resend the packets. If the problem continues, call Technical Support.
- 791 The printer has an error pending. Turn off the printer. Wait two seconds and turn it back on. Resend the packets. If the problem continues, call Technical Support.

Hard Printer Failure Errors

These errors are hard printer failures. Call Technical Support if you receive these messages.

- 904 No memory for native layer.
- 907 Low RAM error.
- 909 RAM corrupted.
- 911 Version string mismatch.

PRINTER OPTIMIZATION

9

This appendix provides information on how to improve your printer's performance by

- ◆ adjusting the print quality.
- ◆ reducing the imaging time for printing.
- ◆ providing general tips and hints for designing formats.

This printer uses "smart imaging" to image and print fields on supplies. Smart imaging remembers the exact boundaries and locations of each field and places a boundary box (white space) around each field. When a field changes that particular boundary box is cleared and the new field data is imaged. However, the new field data may require a larger boundary box than the previous field did. In some cases, neighboring fields that do not change may be covered with white space from the changing field's boundary box.

Adjusting the Print Quality

Many factors affect print quality: type of supplies, print contrast, and the type of printer's application. The type of supply should match the printer's application.

- ◆ Using premium supplies reduces smudged images, hard to read labels, and faded print. Supply type, print speed, and print contrast work together to improve the print quality of labels. Contact your Monarch Representative for more information.
- ◆ If the print quality is too light or too dark, adjust the print contrast. The correct contrast setting is important because it effects how well your bar codes scan and how long the printhead lasts.

Be sure to check the print quality of bar codes with a bar code verifier or scanner. If you do not have a verifier or scanner, check the bar code visually. A bar code that is **IN SPEC** will have complete bars and clear spaces. Small alphanumeric characters will look complete. A bar code that is **IN SPEC** may not look as good as one that is too dark, but it will have the highest scan rate.



For highest scan rates, make sure there is adequate white space before and after the bar code. Also, a darker bar code does not mean it will scan better.

Reducing Imaging Time

Imaging time is the time it takes the printer to image the data for the first label after the printer receives the format and batch packet. There are several ways to reduce the imaging time: send formats and configurations once, use a batch quantity of zero, or update batch fields.

- ◆ If the formats use the same check digit scheme, you only need to send the check digit scheme once.
- ◆ Send formats once and use the batch update field to change information on the label. Using a batch update field reduces the imaging time, because only the fields that change are imaged. All other fields remain the same as the last queued batch.

- ◆ Use the batch quantity zero method when your application requires operator intervention to enter data. While the operator is entering data, the previous field is sent with a batch quantity of zero. The printer images the field, but does not print it. After the operator enters the data for the last field, the batch quantity can be specified. The last remaining field is imaged, and the label prints almost immediately.

To pre-image a label:

1. Send the format and a batch header in one file. The first time you send the batch header, use the parameter **N** (new batch), and the parameter **0** for (zero quantity).

Example {B,1,N,0 | }

The printer images constant text, line, box, and graphic fields, but does not print them.

2. Input data for each field, and send it with a batch header using the parameter **U** (update) and a quantity of zero. When the printer receives the data, it immediately images the field, but does not print it.

Example {B,1,U,0 |
 1, "RODGER DIST CTR" | }
 {B,1,U,0 |
 2, "8292" | }

At this time, the printer is imaging all associated fields, including fields that copy from other fields.

3. Repeat step 2 for each field except the last one.

```
{B,1,U,0 |
3, "BROADWAY" | }
{B,1,U,0 |
4, "555 WEST OAK AVE." | }
```

4. For the last field, input data and send it with the quantity of labels you want printed. When the printer receives input for the last field, it immediately prints the labels.

Example

```
{B,1,U,10 |  
5,"DAYTON, OHIO" | }
```

Increasing Throughput

Reducing the imaging time increases throughput. You can also increase the baud rate to increase the transmission time and increase throughput. Make sure the communication settings at the printer match those at the host.

General Format Tips and Hints

The following tips and hints are helpful to keep in mind when designing MPCLII formats.

With Formats

If you want to modify your format fields, check digit fields, and configuration commands, use the optional entry method. This method enables you to reset only the parameters you want to change. Commas act as placeholders for unchanged parameters. The optional entry method reduces file size and increases the speed at which files are sent to the printer.

With Packets

Leave parameters blank that you do not need to change when sending online configuration packets.

You can group fields with similar parameters. For example

```
T,1,10,V,250,50,1,1,1,1,B,C,0,0 |  
T,2,15,,,75 |  
T,3,,,,,100 |
```


The first text field sets all the parameters for that field. The second text field's number of characters and column location changes from what was defined in the first field. In the third text field, only the column location is changed. This method can be used on bar code and constant text fields as well.

You should understand the basics of each field before using this method.

After you modify any fields or parameters with the optional entry method, resend the format, batch, or configuration packet to the printer.

With Bar Codes

Be careful when rotating or placing a UPC/EAN bar code with human readable characters, because the bottom reference point is at the bottom of the bars, **not** at the bottom of the human readable characters.

With Fields

Data that remains the same for each label should be in a constant text field. Data that varies for each label should be in a text field.

Check for trailing spaces in text or constant text fields if you receive a "field off tag" error. An easy way to see trailing spaces is to print the field in the reverse font.

Make sure if you magnify a field, it does not go off the label or cover another field. Magnifying a field increases the distance between the printed character and the edge of the cell.

SAMPLES



This appendix contains sample formats. You can customize any of these formats to meet your needs.

Sample UPCA Format Packet

```
{F,25,A,R,M,508,508,"Fmt 25" |  
C,250,80,0,1,2,1,W,C,0,0,"MONARCH MARKING", 1 |  
B,1,12,F,110,115,1,2,120,5,L,0 |  
T,2,18,V,30,30,1,1,1,1,B,C,0,0,1 | }
```

Sample Batch Packet

```
{B,25,N,1 |  
1,"12345678901" |  
2,"DAYTON, OHIO" | }
```



Sample MaxiCode Packets

MaxiCode is a two-dimensional bar code developed by UPS (United Parcel Service, Inc.). Data must be defined in a specific way for UPS. Refer to the *Guide to Bar Coding with UPS* or the *AIM MaxiCode Specification* for more details about data requirements.

The printer supports modes 0, 1, 2, and 3. Contact Monarch for information about additional MaxiCode modes.

Mode	Description
0	Obsolete
1	Obsolete
2	Structured Message
3	Structured Message
4	No Known Application
5	No Known Application
6	No Known Application

You can select which mode to use in the bar code field or allow the printer to auto-select the mode (0, 2, or 3) based on your data. See "Defining a Bar Code Field" for more information. MaxiCode automatically pads data with the "!" character.

MaxiCode does not support
the NULL character.

Modes 2 and 3 are defined by the way the postal code, class of service, and country code fields are arranged. (The postal code, class of service, and country code are required fields.) Begin with the message header, then the primary data (15 characters), followed by the secondary message (up to 78 characters). Or, begin with the primary data, then the message header, followed by the secondary data. If the postal code data characters are all numeric then the MaxiCode symbol is set to Mode 2. If the characters are alphanumeric, or only contain ASCII characters 65 to 90, then the MaxiCode symbol is set to Mode 3.

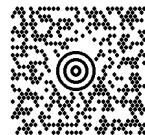
If you receive an error 612, check your MaxiCode data. You may have not correctly structured or left out one of the three required fields (postal code, class of service, and country code) or the "~029" character.

Mode 0 (Obsolete) Sample

```
{F,1,A,R,E,0200,0200,"MAXICODE" |
B,1,93,V,020,20,33,7,0,8,L,0 | }
{B,1,N,1 |
1,"450660000" |

C,"001" |
C,"840" |
C,"[]~030" |
C,"01~02996" |
C,"1Z12345678~029" |
C,"UPSN~029" |
C,"12345A~029" |
C,"070~029" |
C,"~029" |
C,"1/1~029" |
C,"15~029" |
C,"Y~029" |
C,"60 SADDLEBROOK CT.~029" |
C,"DAYTON~029" |
C,"OH~030" |
C,"~004" | }
```

MaxiCode bar code (33)
Batch header
Postal code- zip code
(This field determines Mode)
Country code
Class of service
Message header
Transportation header
Tracking number
Origin carrier SCAC
UPS shipper number
Julian day of pickup
Shipment ID (empty)
Package count
Weight (lb.)
Address validation
Street address (empty)
City (empty)
State
EOT



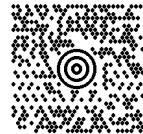
Mode 2 Sample

```
{F,1,A,R,E,200,200,"MAXI_M2" |  
B,1,93,V,020,020,33,7,0,8,L,0 | }  
{B,1,N,1 |  
1,"[]">~030" |  
C,"01~02996" |  
C,"068100000~029" |
```

```
C,"840~029" |  
C,"001~029" |  
C,"1Z12345675~029" |  
C,"UPSN~029" |  
C,"12345E~029" |  
C,"089~029" |  
C,"~029" |  
C,"1/1~029" |  
C,"10~029" |  
C,"Y~029" |  
C,"~029" |  
C,"~029" |  
C,"CT~030" |  
C,"~004" | }
```

MaxiCode bar-code (33)

Message header
Transportation header
Postal Code
(This field determines Mode)
Country code
Class of service
Tracking number
Origin carrier SCAC
UPS shipper number
Julian day of pickup
Shipment ID (empty)
Package count
Weight (lb.)
Address validation
Street address (empty)
City (empty)
State
EOT



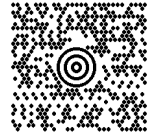
Mode 3 Sample

```
{F,1,A,R,E,200,200,"MAXI_M3" |  
B,1,93,V,020,020,33,7,0,8,L,0 | }  
{B,1,N,1 |  
1,"[>~030" |  
C,"01~02996" |  
C,"M5E1G45~029" |
```

```
C,"124~029" |  
C,"066~029" |  
C,"1Z12345679~029" |  
C,"UPSN~029" |  
C,"12345E~029" |  
C,"089~029" |  
C,"~029" |  
C,"1/1~029" |  
C,"10~029" |  
C,"Y~029" |  
C,"~029" |  
C,"TORONTO~029" |  
C,"ON~030" |  
C,"~004" | }
```

MaxiCode bar-code (33)

Message header
Transportation header
Postal Code
(This field determines Mode)
Country code
Class of service
Tracking number
Origin carrier SCAC
UPS shipper number
Julian day of pickup
Shipment ID (empty)
Package count
Weight (lb.)
Address validation
Street address (empty)
City (empty)
State
EOT

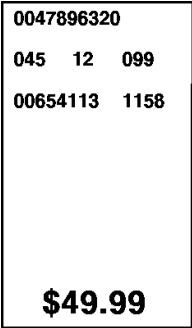


HangTag Example

{F,1,A,R,E,275,125,"1TAG01"
C,228,20,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"0047896320",1
C,203,20,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"045",1
C,203,55,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"12",1
C,203,85,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"099",1
C,178,20,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"00654113",1
C,178,85,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"1158",1
C,54,37,0,50,14,14,A,L,0,0,"\$49.99",1}}

Sample Batch Packet

{B,1,N,1E,0,0,1,1,0,1}}

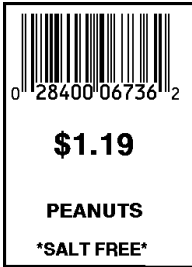


Tag Example

{F,1,A,R,E,200,150,"1LAB1520"
C,44,40,0,50,9,9,A,L,0,0,"PEANUTS",1
B,1,12,F,125,25,1,2,50,7,L,0
R,1,"028400067362"
C,20,34,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"*SALT FREE*",1
C,84,45,0,50,14,14,A,L,0,0,"\$1.19",1}}

Sample Batch Packet

{B,1,N,1E,0,0,1,1,0,1}}



Label Example

```
{F,1,A,R,E,300,150,"1LAB1530"|
C,100,90,0,50,10,10,A,L,0,1,"BATTERY PACK",1|
C,20,130,0,50,10,10,A,L,0,1,"1452-99311",1|
C,230,128,0,50,12,10,A,L,0,1,"$5.99",1|
B,1,9,F,75,55,4,7,40,8,L,1|
R,5,N|
R,1,"031535512"|
T,2,9,V,125,67,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,1,1|
R,4,1,1,9,1,1|}
```

Sample Batch Packet

```
{B,1,N,1|E,0,0,1,1,0,1|
 1,"AAAAAAAAAA"|
 2,"KKKKKKKKKK"|}
```

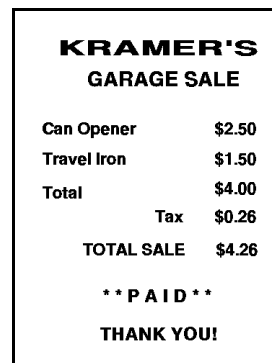


Receipt Format Example

```
{F,1,A,R,E,300,175,"1Garage"|
C,277,15,0,50,10,18,A,L,0,0,"KRAMER'S",1|
C,223,4,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"Can Opener",1|
C,202,4,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"Travel Iron",1|
C,179,4,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"Total",1|
C,163,81,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"Tax",1|
C,140,32,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"TOTAL SALE",1|
C,86,47,0,50,9,9,A,L,0,0,"* * P A I D * *",1|
C,60,45,0,50,9,9,A,L,0,0,"THANK YOU!",1|
C,256,35,0,50,10,10,A,L,0,0,"GARAGE SALE",1|
C,223,122,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"$2.50",1|
C,202,122,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"$1.50",1|
C,182,122,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"$4.00",1|
C,163,122,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"$0.26",1|
C,140,123,0,50,8,8,A,L,0,0,"$4.26",1|}
```

Sample Batch Packet

```
{B,1,N,1|E,0,0,1,1,0,1|}
```



Label Sample 2

{F,1,A,R,E,110,200,"1LAB2011"!
C,92,70,0,50,7,7,A,L,0,0,"PRETZELS",1!
B,1,12,F,45,50,1,2,40,7,L,0!
R,1,"028400067362"!
C,18,105,0,50,10,10,A,L,0,0,"\$.79",1!}

Sample Batch Packet

{B,1,N,1!E,0,0,1,1,0,1!}

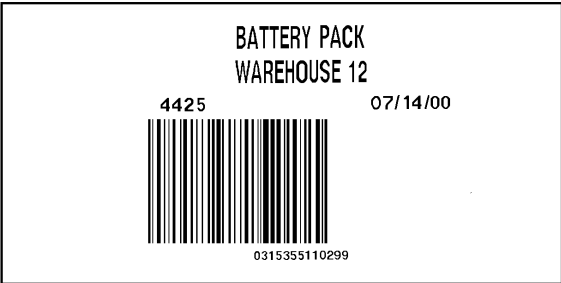


Label Sample 3

{F,1,A,R,E,400,200,"1LAB2040"!
C,150,21,0,50,14,12,A,L,0,1,"BATTERY PACK",1!
C,150,46,0,50,14,12,A,L,0,1,"WAREHOUSE 12",1!
C,285,70,0,50,10,10,A,L,0,1,"07/14/00",1!
C,110,70,0,50,10,10,A,L,0,1,"4425",1!
B,1,13,F,95,165,8,6,90,8,L,1!
R,5,N!
R,1,"0315355110299"!
T,2,13,V,214,176,0,50,7,9,A,L,0,1,1!
R,4,1,1,13,1,1!}

Sample Batch Packet

{B,1,N,1!E,0,0,1,1,0,1!
1,"AAAAAAAAAAAAAA"!
2,"KKKKKKKKKKKKK"!}



FONTS



This appendix gives a brief overview of the supported fonts and how your printer interprets fonts. It also shows examples of the fonts loaded in your printer.

Number	Font Size and Appearance	Type of Spacing	# of Dots Between Characters
1	Standard	Monospaced	3 (203 dpi)
2	Reduced	Monospaced	1 (203 dpi)
3	Bold	Monospaced	3 (203 dpi)
4	OCRA-like	Monospaced	3 (203 dpi)
5	HR1	Monospaced	2 (203 dpi)
6	HR2	Monospaced	1 (203 dpi)
10	9 pt. CG Triumvirate Bold	Proportional	varies w/ each letter
11	6 pt. CG Triumvirate	Proportional	varies w/ each letter
15	7 pt. CG Triumvirate	Proportional	varies w/ each letter
16	9 pt. CG Triumvirate	Proportional	varies w/ each letter
17	11 pt. CG Triumvirate	Proportional	varies w/ each letter
18	15 pt. CG Triumvirate	Proportional	varies w/ each letter

Fonts **5** and **6** are for numeric data only. Fonts **15** through **18** are only for 300 dpi. These samples were printed using the Internal Symbol set.

Bitmap Font Information

The Monarch bitmap fonts are either monospaced (each character occupies the same amount of space) or proportional (each character is a different height and width). Use monospaced fonts for price fields and data you want to list in a column. With proportionally spaced fonts, you may be able to place more characters on a line. However, you may need to experiment with these fonts and adjust field measurements in your format. The bitmapped fonts (either monospaced or proportional) appear jagged when magnified.

Standard Font

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklm
 nopqrstuvwxyz
 0123456789:;<=>?
 !"#\$%&'()*+,-./
 [\]^_`{|}~Cüéääåä
 çèéëïíîïjAAEæÆøöü
 ùÿÖÜÇRřfaíóúñÑ[°];
 --¼½;«»Øøαβ@TM_—
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklm
 nopqrstuvwxyz
 0123456789:;<=>?
 !"#\$%&'()*+,-./
 [\]^_`{|}~Cüéääåä
 çèéëïíîïjAAEæÆøöü
 ùÿÖÜÇRřfaíóúñÑ[°];
 --¼½;«»Øøαβ@TM_—
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

Reduced Font

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklm
 nopqrstuvwxyz
 0123456789:;<=>?
 !"#\$%&'()*+,-./
 [\]^_`{|}~Cüéääåä
 çèéëïíîïjAAEæÆøöü
 ùÿÖÜÇRřfaíóúñÑ[°];
 --¼½;«»Øøαβ@TM_—
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 abcdefghijklm
 nopqrstuvwxyz
 0123456789:;<=>?
 !"#\$%&'()*+,-./
 [\]^_`{|}~Cüéääåä
 çèéëïíîïjAAEæÆøöü
 ùÿÖÜÇRřfaíóúñÑ[°];
 --¼½;«»Øøαβ@TM_—
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

Bold Font

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 0123456789@½
 !"#\$%&'()*+,-
 [\]^_`{|}~Cüéääåä
 çèéëïíîïjAAEæÆøöü
 ùÿÖÜÇRřfaíóúñÑ[°];
 --¼½;«»Øøαβ@TM_—
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 0123456789@½
 !"#\$%&'()*+,-
 [\]^_`{|}~Cüéääåä
 çèéëïíîïjAAEæÆøöü
 ùÿÖÜÇRřfaíóúñÑ[°];
 --¼½;«»Øøαβ@TM_—
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

OCRA-like Font

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 0123456789@
 "/+,-./<>R₪P
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
 NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 0123456789@
 "/+,-./<>R₪P
 \$£¥ℳFPLKℳSR₪P

CG Triumvirate Bold Font

ABCDEF GHIJKL M
NOPQRST UVWXYZ
abcde fghij klm
nopqrst uvwxyz
0123456789; < = > ?
! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / _ :
[\] ^ ` { | } ~ Ç Ü é â á ä å æ Æ ö ø ù
ÿ Ö Ü ç P t f á í ó ú ñ Ñ º ¿
¬ ¬ ½ ¼ ¡ « » ¶ ¤ α β

ABCDEF GHIJKL M
NOPQRST UVWXYZ
abcde fghij klm
nopqrst uvwxyz
0123456789; < = > ?
! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / _ :
[\] ^ ` { | } ~ Ç Ü é â á ä å æ Æ ö ø ù
ÿ Ö Ü ç P t f á í ó ú ñ Ñ º ¿
¬ ¬ ½ ¼ ¡ « » ¶ ¤ α β

CG Triumvirate Font




ABCDEF GHIJKL M
NOPQRST UVWXYZ
abcde fghij klm
nopqrst uvwxyz
0123456789; < = > ?
! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / _ :
[\] ^ ` { | } ~ Ç Ü é â á ä å æ Æ ö ø ù
ÿ Ö Ü ç P t f á í ó ú ñ Ñ º ¿
¬ ¬ ½ ¼ ¡ « » ¶ ¤ α β

ABCDEF GHIJKL M
NOPQRST UVWXYZ
abcde fghij klm
nopqrst uvwxyz
0123456789; < = > ?
! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - . / _ :
[\] ^ ` { | } ~ Ç Ü é â á ä å æ Æ ö ø ù
ÿ Ö Ü ç P t f á í ó ú ñ Ñ º ¿
¬ ¬ ½ ¼ ¡ « » ¶ ¤ α β

Monospaced Font Magnification

Monospaced characters occupy the same amount of space within a magnification. Use monospaced fonts for price fields and data you want to list in a column. Decide how wide and tall you want the characters to appear on the labels. The following two tables show the width and height of each of the monospaced fonts after magnification.

This table includes the default (3 dots for Standard, 1 dot for Reduced, 3 dots for Bold) spacing.

Width Mag.		Standard		Reduced		Bold	
Units		Character Width	Sample	Character Width	Sample	Character Width	Sample
1x	1/100 in.	8.37		3.9		13.3	
	1/10 mm	21.26		9.9		33.78	
	Dots	17	A	8	A	27	A
7x	1/100 in.	49.75		24.63		84.24	
	1/10 mm	126.37		62.56		214	
	Dots	101		50		171	

Only the 1x width can be scanned with the OCRA-like font. Using a printhead with 203 dpi, the character widths are as follows: 7.9 (English), 20.1 (Metric), and 16 (Dots).

To calculate other font widths, multiply the font dots (14 dots for Standard, 7 dots for Reduced, 24 dots for Bold) by the magnification and add the default spacing (3 dots for Standard, 1 dot for Reduced, 3 dots for Bold) between characters.

Example


14 (Standard font dots) x 5 (magnification) = 70 + 3 (default spacing between characters). There are 73 dots in the Standard font at 5x.

1x


7x

Standard

A



1/100 in.	10.8	75.9
1/10 mm	27.4	192.8
dots	22	154



Reduced

A

1/100 in.	6.9	48.28
1/10 mm	17.5	122.6
dots	14	98

A

Bold	A	
1/100 in.	16.7	117.24
1/10 mm	42.4	297.8
dots	34	238

OCRA-like (1x only)




1/100 in.	11.8
1/10 mm	30
dots	24

A

Proportional Font Magnification

Each character in a proportionally spaced font is a different width. You may be able to place more characters on a line using proportionally spaced fonts. You may want to experiment with these fonts and adjust field measurements in your format as needed. The following tables provide height and width magnification of sample characters.

CG Triumvirate Bold (9 pt.)

Width Mag.		Minimum	Average	Maximum
1x	1/100 in.	1.48	6.4	10.8
	1/10 mm	3.76	16.26	27.4
	Dots	3 i	13 L	22 W
7x	1/100 in.	10.3	44.8	75.9
	1/10 mm	26.2	114	192.8
	203 Dots	21 	91 	154 

To calculate other font widths, multiply the font dots (3 dots for Minimum, 13 dots for Average, 22 dots for Maximum) by the magnification.

Example

13 (Average font dots) x 5 (magnification) = 65 dots in an average letter of the CG Triumvirate Bold font at 5x.

Height Magnification

1x		7x	
CG Triumvirate Bold		W	
1/100 in.	8.87	56	
1/10 mm	22.5	158	
dots	18	126	










CG Triumvirate (6 pt.)

Width Mag.		Minimum	Average	Maximum
1x	1/100 in.	.99	2.96	5.9
	1/10 mm	2.51	7.52	15
	Dots	2i	6L	12W
7x	1/100 in.	6.9	20.7	41.4
	1/10 mm	17.5	52.6	105.2
	Dots	14■	42■	84■

Height Magnification

CG Triumvirate		w	
1/100 in.	5.9	41.38	
1/10 mm	14.99	105.1	
dots	12	84	

CG Triumvirate (7 pt.) 300 DPI

Width Mag.		Minimum	Average	Maximum
1x	1/100 in.	1	3	7.3
	1/10 mm	2.54 	7.62 	18.6 
	Dots	3	9	22
7x	1/100 in.	9 	21 	51.3 
	1/10 mm	22.9 	53.3 	130.4 
	Dots	27	63	154

Height Magnification 300 DPI

1x




 $7x$

W


CG Triumvirate

1/100 in.	9	63
1/10 mm	22.9	160.2
dots	27	189

CG Triumvirate (9 pt.) 300 DPI

Width Mag.		Minimum	Average	Maximum
1x	1/100 in.	1.3	4.7	9.6
	1/10 mm	3.4 i	11.8 L	24.5 W
	Dots	4	14	29
7x	1/100 in.	9.3	32.7	67.7
	1/10 mm	23.7	83	171.8
	Dots	28 	98 	203 


Height Magnification 300 DPI

1x	7x
W 	

CG Triumvirate

1/100 in.	10.7	74.7
1/10 mm	27.1	189.6
dots	32	224

CG Triumvirate (11 pt.) 300 DPI

Width Mag.		Minimum	Average		Maximum	
1x	1/100 in.	1.7	5.3	10.7	W	
	1/10 mm	4.2	13.5	27.1		
	Dots	5	16	32		
7x	1/100 in.	11.7	37.3	74.7		
	1/10 mm	29.6	94.8	189.6		
	Dots	35	112	224		




Height Magnification 300 DPI

1x	7x
W	
	

CG Triumvirate

1/100 in.	11.7	81.7
1/10 mm	29.6	207.4
dots	35	245

CG Triumvirate (15 pt.) 300 DPI

Width Mag.		Minimum	Average	Maximum
1x	1/100 in.	2	7.6	15.7
	1/10 mm	5.1 i	19.4 L	39.8 W
	Dots	6	23	47
7x	1/100 in.	14	53.7	47
	1/10 mm	35.5	136.3	119.4
	Dots	42 	161 	141 

Height Magnification 300 DPI

1x

7x



W

CG Triumvirate

1/100 in.	17.7	8123.7
1/10 mm	44.8	314.1
dots	53	371

Licensing Your Fonts

It is your responsibility to license the fonts you purchase and download to your Monarch® printer. Contact your font supplier for licensing information.

Using Font Numbers in Formats

Use the following font numbers in your format when designating new fonts.

1 - 49	Resident fonts (bitmapped only)
50 - 99	Resident fonts (scalable only)
100 - 499	Customer-generated RAM fonts (bitmapped)
500 - 999	Monarch's optional ROM fonts (bitmapped and scalable)
1000 - 8999	Monarch's optional RAM fonts (bitmapped)
9000 - 9999	Monarch's optional RAM fonts (scalable only)

—————
If you use a font number that is not a
standard font for your printer, make sure the
font has been installed in the printer.
—————

Locating the Font Number in a Font Packet

If you are creating font packets, the font number is the second parameter in the packet. Software is available to create the font data and packet. Call Technical Support for more information.

Example {W,200,A,N,68 |
font data |
font data | }

Use this number in **T8** or in **C5**. See "Defining Text Fields" or "Defining Constant Text Fields" in Chapter 3 for more information.

Example

```
T,1,10,V,30,10,0,200,1,1,B,L,0,0,0 |
C,50,30,0,200,1,1,B,L,0,0,"MONARCH",0 |
```

Font Number

Defines a text and constant text field using the downloaded (#200) font.

SYMBOL SETS/CODE PAGES



This appendix provides a listing of the symbol sets and code pages the printer supports.

Supported Symbol Sets and Code Pages

The printers support these symbol sets and code pages:

- ◆ Internal Symbol Set
- ◆ ASCII Symbol Set
- ◆ DOS Code Page 437
- ◆ DOS Code Page 850

Selecting a Symbol Set or Code Page

The printer defaults to the internal symbol set.

Selecting the Internal Symbol Set

The CG Triumvirate fonts support only the ASCII and DOS Code Page Symbol Sets.

Selecting the 437 or 850 Code Page

These code pages provide extended and international characters and use proportionally spaced fonts.

Using Code 128 Function Codes

This table lists the characters for Bar Code 128 function codes. These functions are used with scanners.

Code	Function Code
~201	F1
~202	F2
~203	F3
~204	F4

Entering Extended Characters

When using extended characters in your batch data file, type a tilde in front of the three-digit code. For example, if you want to include the character Å in a text field using the Internal Symbol Set, type:

1, "~142" |

The Euro-dollar symbol at position ~192 is only available in the Standard, Reduced, and Bold fonts.

To determine the character code, add the column number and row number for the character. For example, to produce the ~ character, you would press **Alt 126** (column 14 + row 112).

Internal Symbol Set

240																	™
224	α	β															
208	Ø																Ø
192	€																—
176	\$	£	¥	₤	₡	₧	₨	₪	₯	₰	₱	₲	₳	₴	₵		
160	á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	²	³	¿	¬	½	¼	;	«	»		
144	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò	û	ÿ	Ö	Ü	Ç	£	¥	₤	₡		
128	Ç	ü	é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï	î	ì	Ä	Å	
112	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{	|	}	~		
96	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_	
64	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?	
32	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/		
16																	
0																	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

ANSI Symbol Set

240	ð	ñ	ò	ó	ô	õ	ö	÷	ø	ù	ú	û	ü	ý	þ	ÿ
224	à	á	â	ã	ä	å	æ	ç	è	é	ê	ë	ì	í	î	ï
208	Ð	Ñ	Ò	Ó	Ô	Õ	Ö	×	Ø	Ù	Ú	Û	Ü	Ý	Þ	ß
192	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å	Æ	Ç	È	É	Ê	Ë	Ì	Í	Î	Ï
176	°	±	²	³	´	µ	¶	·	¸	¹	º	»	¼	½	¾	¿
160	¡	¢	£	¤	¥	¦	§	¨	©	ª	«	¬	­	®	¯	
144	‘	’														
128																
112	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{	|	}	~	⌘
96	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
64	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
32	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/	
16																
0																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Bold Character Set

240																			
224																			
208																			
192	€																		
176	\$	£	¥	¤	F	P	L	K	M	S	R	E	W	B	V				
160											½								
144											¢								
128																			
112																			
96																			
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_			
64	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O			
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?			
32	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/				
16																			
0																			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			

OCRA Character Set

240																	
224																	
208																	
192																	
176	¢	£	¥	¤	ƒ	₧	₡	₢	₣	₤	₥	₦	₧	₨	₩	₪	₫
160																	
144																	
128																	
112																	
96																	
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z						
64		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			<		>		
32		"			₪	٪						+	٫	-	▪	/	
16																	
0																	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Code Page 437 (Latin U.S.)

240	≡	±	≥	≤	|	|	÷	≈	°	.	.	√	n	2	■	
224	α	β	Γ	π	Σ	σ	μ	τ	Φ	Θ	Ω	δ	∞	φ	ε	∩
208	⌌	⌋	⌈	⌉	⌊	⌍	⌎	⌏	⌐	⌑	⌒	■	■	■	■	■
192	L	⌒	⌓	⌔	⌕	⌖	⌗	⌘	⌙	⌚	⌛	⌜	⌝	⌞	⌟	⌠
176	⌡	⌢	⌣	⌤	⌥	⌦	⌧	⌨	〈	〉	⌫	⌬	⌭	⌮	⌯	⌰
160	á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	ª	º	¿	¬	¼	½	¾	¿	»	»
144	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò	û	ù	ÿ	Ö	Ü	ø	£	¥	Ps	f
128	Ç	ü	é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï	î	ì	Ä	Å
112	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{	|	}	~	
96	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^	_
64	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
32	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/	
16																
0																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Code Page 850 (Latin 1)

240	-	±	=	¾	¶	§	÷	¸	°	¨	.	¹	³	²	■
224	Ó	Ë	Ô	Õ	ö	Ö	µ	þ	Þ	Ú	Û	Ü	ý	Ý	´
208	ø	Ð	Ê	Ë	È	Í	Î	Ï	Ð	Ñ	■	■	Ì	Ì	■
192	Ł	ł	Ł	ł	—	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł
176	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
160	á	í	ó	ú	ñ	Ñ	ª	º	¿	®	¬	½	¼	¡	»
144	É	æ	Æ	ô	ö	ò	û	ù	ÿ	Ö	Ü	ø	£	Ø	×
128	Ç	ü	é	â	ä	à	å	ç	ê	ë	è	ï	î	ï	Ä
112	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{	|	}	~
96	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[\]	^
64	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>
32	!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	()	*	+	,	-	.	/
16															
0															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

ASCII to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart

Use the chart below to translate the characters printed on your test label. The chart lists ASCII characters and their hexadecimal and decimal equivalents.

Char.	Hex	Decimal	Char.	Hex	Decimal
NUL	00	0	DC2	12	18
SOH	01	1	DC3	13	19
STX	02	2	DC4	14	20
ETX	03	3	NAK	15	21
EOT	04	4	SYN	16	22
ENQ	05	5	ETB	17	23
ACK	06	6	CAN	18	24
BEL	07	7	EM	19	25
Backspace	08	8	SUB	1A	26
Tab	09	9	Escape	1B	27
linefeed	0A	10	cursor right	1C	28
home	0B	11	cursor left	1D	29
form feed	0C	12	cursor up	1E	30
carriage return	0D	13	cursor down	1F	31
SO	0E	14	space	20	32
SI	0F	15	!	21	33
DLE	10	16	"	22	34
DC1	11	17	#	23	35

ASCII to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart (continued)

Char.	Hex	Decimal	Char.	Hex	Decimal
\$	24	36	;	3B	59
%	25	37	<	3C	60
&	26	38	=	3D	61
'	27	39	>	3E	62
(	28	40	?	3F	63
)	29	41	@	40	64
*	2A	42	A	41	65
+	2B	43	B	42	66
,	2C	44	C	43	67
-	2D	45	D	44	68
.	2E	46	E	45	69
/	2F	47	F	46	70
0	30	48	G	47	71
1	31	49	H	48	72
2	32	50	I	49	73
3	33	51	J	4A	74
4	34	52	K	4B	75
5	35	53	L	4C	76
6	36	54	M	4D	77
7	37	55	N	4E	78
8	38	56	O	4F	79
9	39	57	P	50	80
:	3A	58	Q	51	81

ASCII to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart (continued)

Char.	Hex	Decimal	Char.	Hex	Decimal
R	52	82	i	69	105
S	53	83	j	6A	106
T	54	84	k	6B	107
U	55	85	l	6C	108
V	56	86	m	6D	109
W	57	87	n	6E	110
X	58	88	o	6F	111
Y	59	89	p	70	112
Z	5A	90	q	71	113
[	5B	91	r	72	114
\	5C	92	s	73	115
]	5D	93	t	74	116
^	5E	94	u	75	117
_	5F	95	v	76	118
`	60	96	w	77	119
a	61	97	x	78	120
b	62	98	y	79	121
c	63	99	z	7A	122
d	64	100	{	7B	123
e	65	101	|	7C	124
f	66	102	}	7D	125
g	67	103	~	7E	126
h	68	104	delete	7F	127

Binary to Hex Conversion Chart

Binary	Hex	Binary	Hex
00000000	00	00100000	20
00000001	01	00100001	21
00000010	02	00100010	22
00000011	03	00100011	23
00000100	04	00100100	24
00000101	05	00100101	25
00000110	06	00100110	26
00000111	07	00100111	27
00001000	08	00101000	28
00001001	09	00101001	29
00001010	0A	00101010	2A
00001011	0B	00101011	2B
00001100	0C	00101100	2C
00001101	0D	00101101	2D
00001110	0E	00101110	2E
00001111	0F	00101111	2F
00010000	10	00110000	30
00010001	11	00110001	31
00010010	12	00110010	32
00010011	13	00110011	33
00010100	14	00110100	34
00010101	15	00110101	35
00010110	16	00110110	36
00010111	17	00110111	37
00011000	18	00111000	38
00011001	19	00111001	39
00011010	1A	00111010	3A
00011011	1B	00111011	3B
00011100	1C	00111100	3C
00011101	1D	00111101	3D
00011110	1E	00111110	3E
00011111	1F	00111111	3F

Binary to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart (continued)

Binary	Hex	Binary	Hex
01000000	40	01100000	60
01000001	41	01100001	61
01000010	42	01100010	62
01000011	43	01100011	63
01000100	44	01100100	64
01000101	45	01100101	65
01000110	46	01100110	66
01000111	47	01100111	67
01001000	48	01101000	68
01001001	49	01101001	69
01001010	4A	01101010	6A
01001011	4B	01101011	6B
01001100	4C	01101100	6C
01001101	4D	01101101	6D
01001110	4E	01101110	6E
01001111	4F	01101111	6F
01010000	50	01110000	70
01010001	51	01110001	71
01010010	52	01110010	72
01010011	53	01110011	73
01010100	54	01110100	74
01010101	55	01110101	75
01010110	56	01110110	76
01010111	57	01110111	77
01011000	58	01111000	78
01011001	59	01111001	79
01011010	5A	01111010	7A
01011011	5B	01111011	7B
01011100	5C	01111100	7C
01011101	5D	01111101	7D
01011110	5E	01111110	7E
01011111	5F	01111111	7F

Binary to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart (continued)

Binary	Hex	Binary	Hex
10000000	80	10100000	A0
10000001	81	10100001	A1
10000010	82	10100010	A2
10000011	83	10100011	A3
10000100	84	10100100	A4
10000101	85	10100101	A5
10000110	86	10100110	A6
10000111	87	10100111	A7
10001000	88	10101000	A8
10001001	89	10101001	A9
10001010	8A	10101010	AA
10001011	8B	10101011	AB
10001100	8C	10101100	AC
10001101	8D	10101101	AD
10001110	8E	10101110	AE
10001111	8F	10101111	AF
10010000	90	10110000	B0
10010001	91	10110001	B1
10010010	92	10110010	B2
10010011	93	10110011	B3
10010100	94	10110100	B4
10010101	95	10110101	B5
10010110	96	10110110	B6
10010111	97	10110111	B7
10011000	98	10111000	B8
10011001	99	10111001	B9
10011010	9A	10111010	BA
10011011	9B	10111011	BB
10011100	9C	10111100	BC
10011101	9D	10111101	BD
10011110	9E	10111110	BE
10011111	9F	10111111	BF

Binary to Hexadecimal Conversion Chart (continued)

Binary	Hex	Binary	Hex
11000000	C0	11100000	E0
11000001	C1	11100001	E1
11000010	C2	11100010	E2
11000011	C3	11100011	E3
11000100	C4	11100100	E4
11000101	C5	11100101	E5
11000110	C6	11100110	E6
11000111	C7	11100111	E7
11001000	C8	11101000	E8
11001001	C9	11101001	E9
11001010	CA	11101010	EA
11001011	CB	11101011	EB
11001100	CC	11101100	EC
11001101	CD	11101101	ED
11001110	CE	11101110	EE
11001111	CF	11101111	EF
11010000	D0	11110000	F0
11010001	D1	11110001	F1
11010010	D2	11110010	F2
11010011	D3	11110011	F3
11010100	D4	11110100	F4
11010101	D5	11110101	F5
11010110	D6	11110110	F6
11010111	D7	11110111	F7
11011000	D8	11111000	F8
11011001	D9	11111001	F9
11011010	DA	11111010	FA
11011011	DB	11111011	FB
11011100	DC	11111100	FC
11011101	DD	11111101	FD
11011110	DE	11111110	FE
11011111	DF	11111111	FF

Dot to Run Length Encoding Chart

ON (Black) Dots

# of Dots	Code	# of Dots	Code
1	A	14	N
2	B	15	O
3	C	16	P
4	D	17	Q
5	E	18	R
6	F	19	S
7	G	20	T
8	H	21	U
9	I	22	V
10	J	23	W
11	K	24	X
12	L	25	Y
13	M	26	Z

OFF (White Dots)

# of Dots	Code	# of Dots	Code
1	a	14	n
2	b	15	o
3	c	16	p
4	d	17	q
5	e	18	r
6	f	19	s
7	g	20	t
8	h	21	u
9	i	22	v
10	j	23	w
11	k	24	x
12	l	25	y
13	m	26	z

FORMAT DESIGN TOOLS



Use copies of these worksheets and grids to create formats, batch data, and check digit schemes. You may want to keep copies of the completed forms for your records:

- ◆ Online Configuration Worksheet
- ◆ Batch Worksheet
- ◆ Check Digit Worksheet
- ◆ Supply Layout Grids (Inches, Metric, Dots)
- ◆ Format Worksheet
- ◆ Format Sample Worksheet

Online Configuration Worksheet

COMMUNICATION SETUP

T	HEADER
	BAUD
	WORD LENGTH
	STOP BITS
	PARITY
	FLOW CONTROL

MONETARY FORMATTING

D	HEADER
	CURRENCY SYMBOL
	SECONDARY
	DECIMALS

ONLINE HEADER

I	HEADER
----------	--------

SYSTEM SETUP

A	HEADER
	POWERUP MODE
	LANGUAGE
	SEPARATOR
	SLASH ZERO
	SYMBOL SET

BACK FEED CONTROL

G	HEADER
	ACTION
	DISPENSE POSITION
	BACK FEED DISTANCE

CONTROL CHARACTERS

F	HEADER
	START OF HEADER
	PARAMETER SEPARATOR
	CHAR. STRING
	FIELD SEPARATOR
	END OF TRANSMISSION
	DATA ESCAPE
	IMMED. COMMAND
	STATUS REQUEST
	JOB REQUEST

SUPPLY SETUP

B	HEADER
	SUPPLY TYPE
	RIBBON ON
	FEED MODE
	SUPPLY POSN
	CUT POSN

PRINT CONTROL

C	HEADER
	CONTRAST
	PRINT ADJUST
	MARGIN ADJUST
	SPEED ADJUST
O	PRINTHD WIDTH

BUFFER ALLOCATION

M	HEADER
	BUFFER
	DEVICE
	BUFFER SIZE

The 9416 printer does not support the Backfeed Control and Buffer Allocation Packets.

B	B1 HEADER
	B2 FORMAT #
	B3 NEW / UPDATE
	B4 QUANTITY

FIELD #	DATA
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

E1 HEADER
E2 FEED-MODE
E3 BATCH-SEP
E4 PRINT-MULT
E5 MULTI-PART
E6 CUT-TYPE
E7 CUT-MULT

[illegible]

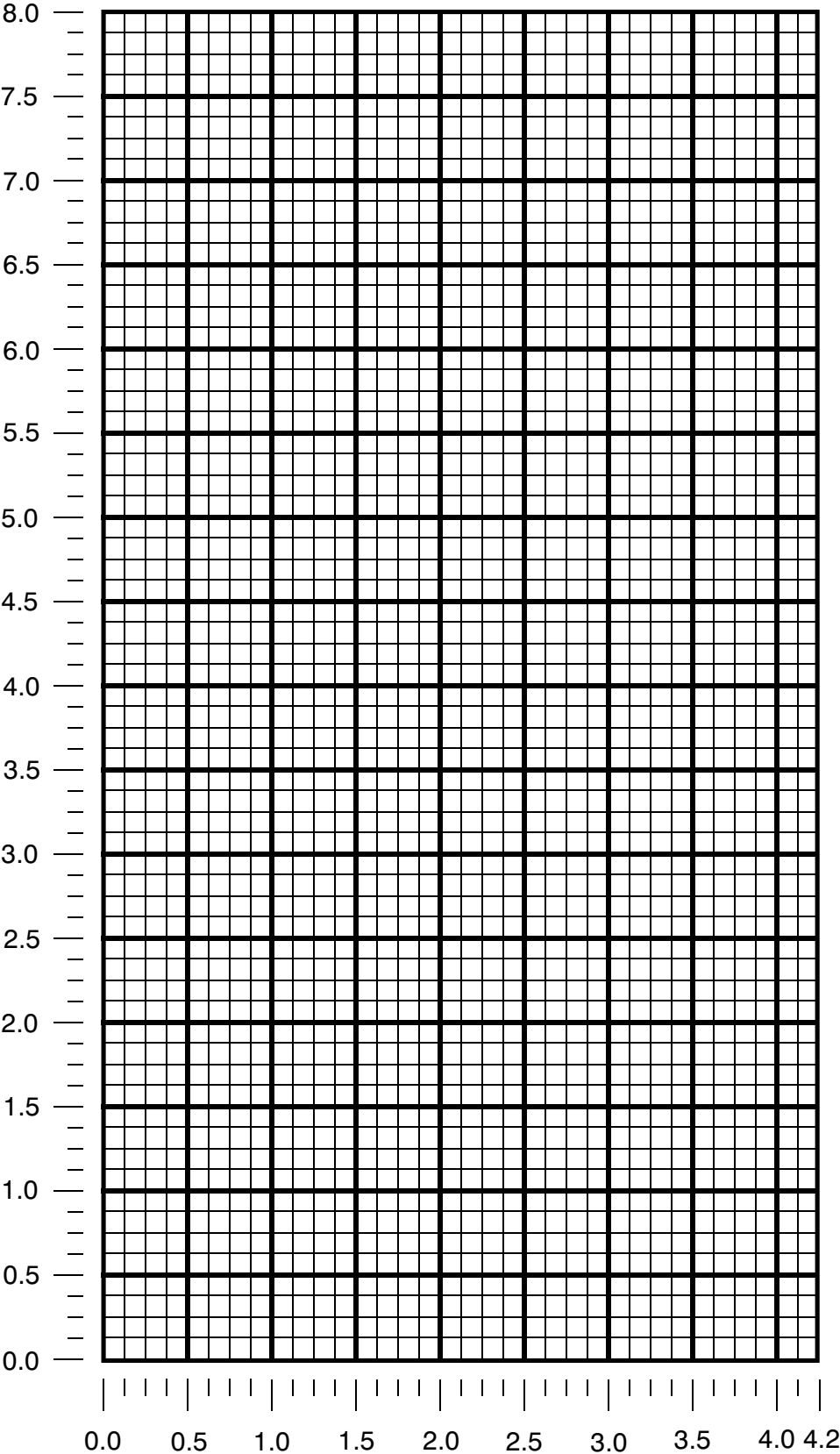
Check Digit Worksheet

A1 HEADER	A2 SELECTOR #	A3 ACTION	A4 DEVICE	A5 MODULUS	A6 LENGTH	A7 ALGORITHM	WEIGHTS A8
A			R				

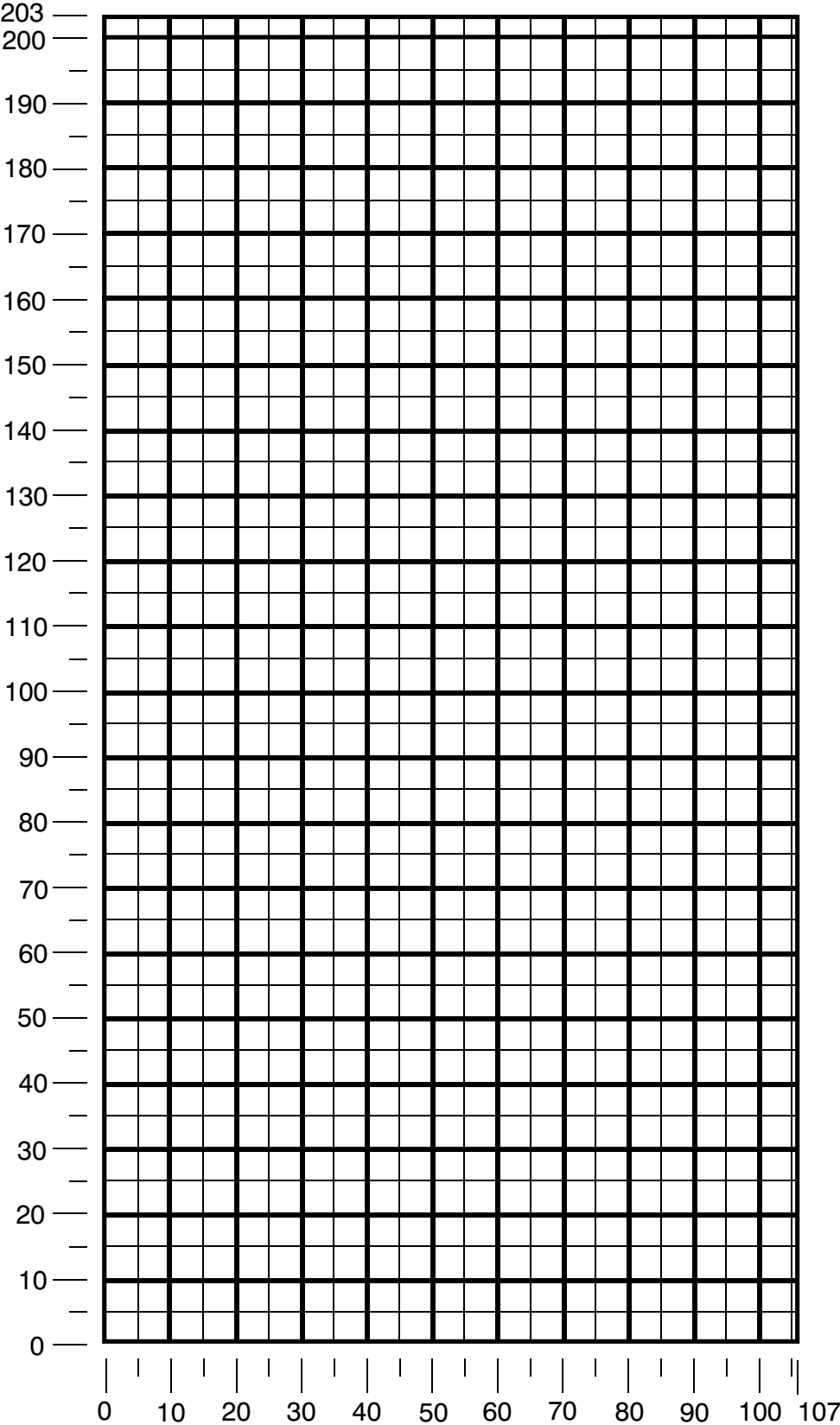
A1 HEADER	A2 SELECTOR #	A3 ACTION	A4 DEVICE	A5 MODULUS	A6 LENGTH	A7 ALGORITHM	WEIGHTS A8
A			R				

A1 HEADER	A2 SELECTOR #	A3 ACTION	A4 DEVICE	A5 MODULUS	A6 LENGTH	A7 ALGORITHM	WEIGHTS A8
A			R				

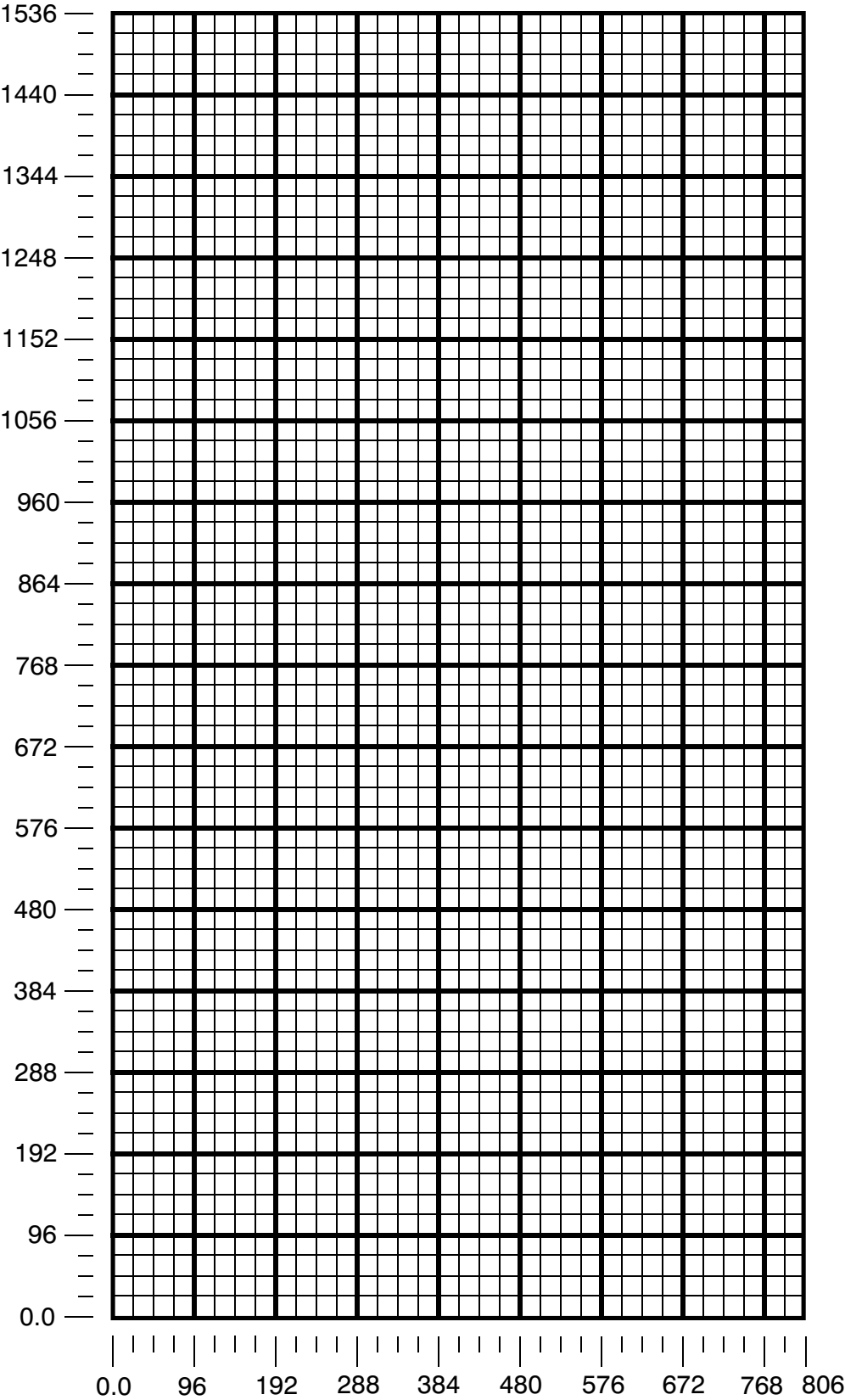
Supply Layout
(Inches)



Supply Layout (Metric)



Supply Layout (Dots)



CONSTANT TEXT FIELDS

L1 HEADER	L2 TYPE	L3 ROW	L4 COLUMN	L5 ANGLE/ END ROW	L6 LENGTH/ END COL.	L7 THICKNESS	L8 PATTERN

BAR CODE FIELDS

	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12
	B1 HEADER	B2 FIELD #	B3 # OF CHAR.	B4 FIXVAR	B5 ROW	B6 COLUMN	B7 FONT	B8 DENSITY	B9 HEIGHT	B10 TEXT	B11 ALIGNMENT	B12 FIELD ROT.

FORMAT HEADER

T	F1 HEADER
	F2 FORMAT #
	F3 ACTION
	F4 DEVICE
R	F5 MEASURE
	F6 LENGTH
	F7 WIDTH
	R8 NAME ("IN QUOTES")

TEXT FIELDS

T1	HEADER
T2	FIELD #
T3	# OF CHAR.
T4	FIXVAR
T5	ROW
T6	COLUMN
T7	GAP
T8	FONT
T9	HGT. MAG.
T10	WID. MAG.
T11	COLOR
T12	ALIGNMENT
T13	CHAR. ROT.
T14	FIELD ROT.
T15	SYM. SET

BOXES

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7
HEADER	ROW	COLUMN	END ROW	END COLUMN	THICKNESS	PATTERN

**NON -
PRINTABLE
TEXT FIELDS**

			OPTION #1			OPTION #4						
			Fixed Characters			Copy Data from Previous Field						
D1 HEADER	D2 FIELD #	D3 # OF CHAR.	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 FIXED CHAR. ("IN QUOTES")	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 SRC FIELD	R4 SRC START	R5 # TO COPY	R6 DEST. START	R7 COPY CODE
D			R	1		R	4					
D			R	1		R	4					
D			R	1		R	4					
D			R	1		R	4					

GRAPHICS FIELDS

G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6
HEADER	GRAPHID	ROW	COLUMN	MODE	ROTATION
G1					
G2					
G3					

FORMAT WORKSHEET

Format Name _____

Format #

Date _____

Supply Size _____

Supply Type _____

Customer Name _____

Software Version _____

CONSTANT TEXT FIELDS

BAR CODE FIELDS

**FORMAT
HEADER**

L1 HEADER	L2 TYPE	L3 ROW	L4 COLUMN	L5 ANGLE/ END ROW	L6 LENGTH/ END COL	L7 THICKNESS	L8 PATTERN
L	S	110	030	110	150	10	" "
L							" "
L							" "

[illegible][illegible]

F1 HEADER	F2 FORMAT#	F3 ACTION	F4 DEVICE	F5 MEASURE	F6 LENGTH	F7 WIDTH	F8 NAME ("IN QUOTES")
F	1	A	R	E	300	400	"TEXTILES"

**TEXT
FIELDS**

BOXES	Q1 HEADER	Q2 ROW	Q3 COLUMN	Q4 END ROW	Q5 END COLUMN	Q6 THICKNESS	Q7 PATTERN
	Q	240	030	270	150	3	" "
	Q						
	Q						
	Q						

	OPTION #4 Copy Data from Previous Field							OPTION #30 Pad Data				OPTION #31 Define Check Digit				OPTION #50 Bar Code Densities							OPTION #51 PDF417 Security / Truncation				OPTION #52 PDF417 Aspect Ratio				OPTION #60 Incrementing Data						OPTION #61 Reimage Field		
	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 SRC FIELD	R4 SRC START	R5 # TO COPY	R6 DEST. START	R7 COPY CODE	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 L / R	R4 CHARACTER	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 GEN/VER	R4 CHECK DIGIT #	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 DOT WIDTH NAR. ELEMENT	R4 DOT WIDTH WIDE ELEMENT	R5 ADDITIONAL CHAR. GAP	R6 ADDITIONAL NAR. SPACE	R7 ADDITIONAL WIDE SPACE	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 SECURITY LEVEL	R4 STANDARD /DEFAULT	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 ROW /COLUMN	R4 DIMENSION NUMBER	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 I /D	R4 AMOUNT	R5 L POS	R6 R POS	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 INPUT (/)
	R 4							R 30				R 31				R 50							R 51				R 52				R 60						R 61		
	R 4							R 30				R 31				R 50							R 51				R 52				R 60						R 61		
	R 4							R 30				R 31				R 50							R 51				R 52				R 60						R 61		
	R 4							R 30				R 31				R 50							R 51				R 52				R 60						R 61		

[illegible][illegible]

			OPTION #1			OPTION #4						
			Fixed Characters			Copy Data from Previous Field						
D1 HEADER	D2 FIELD #	D3 # OF CHAR.	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 FIXED CHAR. ("IN QUOTES")	R1 HEADER	R2 CODE #	R3 SRC FIELD	R4 SRC START	R5 # TO COPY	R6 DEST. START	R7 COPY CODE
D	3	3	R	1		R	4					
D	4	20	R	1		R	4					
D			R	1		R	4					
D			R	1		R	4					

NON -
PRINTABLE
TEXT FIELDS

GRAPHICS FIELDS

G1 HEADER	G2 GRAPH ID	G3 ROW	G4 COLUMN	G5 MODE	G6 ROTATION
G	5	010	200	0	0
G					
G					

**(SAMPLE)
FORMAT
WORKSHEET**

Format Name TEXTILES

Format # _____ / _____

Date 11 / 08 / 94

Supply Size 4" x 3"

Supply Type THERMAL DIRECT

Customer Name ACE INDUSTRIES

Software Version v 2.0

GLOSSARY

Batch Data 2,"Monarch" |	Defines the actual information (as fields within { }) printed on the label.
Batch Control E,0,1,1,1 |	Defines the print job (as a field).
Batch Header {B,1,N,1}	First line of a batch, immediately following ({}). Identifies the format and batch quantity.
Batch Packet {B,1,N,1 | 2,"Monarch" | }	Contains a batch header and the batch data. Enclosed within { }.
Bitmapped Fonts	Reside in the printer's RAM or in a ROM chip. If you change the point size, you have changed the font. Magnifying these fonts causes some jaggedness to occur.
Buffer	Storage area in the printer's memory that holds specific data (images, formats, etc).
Field	Can be text, bar codes, lines, boxes, constant, or non-printable text. It is the result of a field definition.
Field Definition	Any string of parameters that pertain to one field. A field definition begins with a field identifier (such as T , B , D , C , etc.). T,1,10,V,250,50,0,1,1,1,B,C,0,0,0 |
Field Parameters	Parameters that apply to a field and are separated by commas. (In the above example, B is a field element for Black print on a white background.)
Format	Layout or design for your printed label.

Format Header First line of a format, immediately following the start of packet ({). A format header must begin with **F**, followed by various header elements.

```
{F,1,A,R,E,600,150,"Fmt-1" }
```

Monospaced Fonts All characters have the same width and are easy to center justify. (Standard, bold, and reduced are monospaced.)

Non-volatile RAM (NVRAM) Contains information that is SAVED on power-down.

Option Any line within a format that applies special formatting to a field. This line always begins with **R** and must immediately follow the field it applies to.
R,1,"Monarch" }

Packet Any string of characters within ({ }).
{B,1,N,1 }
2,"Monarch" }

Pre-image A way to optimize the printer, because it images the fields while data is collected. After the last field is imaged, the label prints almost immediately.

Proportionally Spaced Fonts All characters have different widths and are difficult to center justify.

Soft (Downloaded) Fonts Reside in the printer's RAM. They can be erased or overwritten.

Volatile RAM Contains information that is LOST on power-down.

GLOSSARY

Batch Data 2,"Monarch" |	Defines the actual information (as fields within { }) printed on the label.
Batch Control E,0,1,1,1 |	Defines the print job (as a field).
Batch Header {B,1,N,1}	First line of a batch, immediately following ({}). Identifies the format and batch quantity.
Batch Packet {B,1,N,1 | 2,"Monarch" | }	Contains a batch header and the batch data. Enclosed within { }.
Bitmapped Fonts	Reside in the printer's RAM or in a ROM chip. If you change the point size, you have changed the font. Magnifying these fonts causes some jaggedness to occur.
Buffer	Storage area in the printer's memory that holds specific data (images, formats, etc).
Field	Can be text, bar codes, lines, boxes, constant, or non-printable text. It is the result of a field definition.
Field Definition	Any string of parameters that pertain to one field. A field definition begins with a field identifier (such as T , B , D , C , etc.). T,1,10,V,250,50,0,1,1,1,B,C,0,0,0 |
Field Parameters	Parameters that apply to a field and are separated by commas. (In the above example, B is a field element for Black print on a white background.)
Format	Layout or design for your printed label.

Format Header First line of a format, immediately following the start of packet ({). A format header must begin with **F**, followed by various header elements.

```
{F,1,A,R,E,600,150,"Fmt-1" }
```

Monospaced Fonts All characters have the same width and are easy to center justify. (Standard, bold, and reduced are monospaced.)

Non-volatile RAM (NVRAM) Contains information that is SAVED on power-down.

Option Any line within a format that applies special formatting to a field. This line always begins with **R** and must immediately follow the field it applies to.
R,1,"Monarch" }

Packet Any string of characters within ({ }).
{B,1,N,1 }
2,"Monarch" }

Pre-image A way to optimize the printer, because it images the fields while data is collected. After the last field is imaged, the label prints almost immediately.

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